Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

V() [. XXXVII. N. E. COBLEIGH, D.D., Editor. FRANKLIN RAND, Publishing Agent.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1866.

Terms, \$2.50, strictly in advance. \ NO. 45

For Zion's Herald.

ROME IN AMERICA.

and in two words-Universal Empire. Their erine is, the world was given to Christ and his sints; ergo the world is ours, by right. It is the prerogative of the Pope to exercise universal donion, and all who do not recognize his authoriare revolted subjects or unsubdued enemies hom it is his right to reduce to submission and dience by such means as are at his disposal, ad all true Catholics are bound by duty and obration to assist in the good work.

Yay! smile not, my incredulous friend, as though this were merely an abstract theory, a vain boast or assumption, ridiculous from its very generality. There are in Europe, alone, one hunand and forty millions acting upon this principle, and in our beloved United States between three al four millions, a formidable army as you will hild, who is capable of understanding anything,

But it is not with Europe we have to do at present. We design to speak more especially of the ses of the Romish Church in this country. And first we would say that they prefer a double they claim that it belongs to the church from the pices of their most Catholic majesties of Spain. It may seem to some high time that they nounced that claim, but Protestants must learn that the Romish Church NEVER renounces a claim; -if they learn it not by moral suasion, they will sy they profess to have a claim upon you. Let of this church. as look at this matter fairly, read their decrees, voke the evidence of their councils, consult their Articles of Faith, and you will better undersand the position you occupy in the eyes of millious of your countrymen, men invested with the same powers in the making of laws, who are clothed with as much authority, who are in no

But, you ask, what do they purpose doing. They purpose to proselytize America; to conquer the New World and subject it to the sway of the Pope, as they once did the Old; to wipe out the name they hate, that of Protestant, from America, and reign in triumph in our Western Empire. Their bishops are pledged to it-aye, doubly pledged, by their oath of allegiance and obedience as well as by their self-interest. There is not an official from the highest Cardinal to the humblest lay brother, who is not sworn to obedience-mark vou, no conditional obedience, but a blind, implicit, uncompromising obedience to their superito the will of their Sovereign Lord, the Pope.

But, you will ask, will they attempt it? At-Not, certainly, so openly as to cause any alarm, but preparing the way, gaining political influence, massing wealth, educating their youth to it, acmiring information, and working all too successally upon the mind of the American people. But have they made any progress? Mark their course, watch their actions as developed from time to time; look at the public acknowledgment of their designs made on the closing day of their late Council in Baltimore. If not conscious of having made, and the power to make still greater progress think you they would thus openly have declared their intentions? Look at the church edifices being erected all over the country, and beside which the churches of all other denominations sink into the shade Even in the Athens of America their churches spring up like mushrooms; the most eligible sites are being monopolized by them here and elsewhere, and now in the city of the Puritans they are commencing a cathedral which they boast will cost \$4,000,000.

Are they making progess? Have they not ex pelled the word of God from the public schools of Boston? Do not Protestants help to build their churches and seminaries, aye, and support their churches and seminaries, aye, and support their sectarians schools, in which their youth are trained up by Jesuits in the doctrines above named, and support their Come faintly up from marsh and meadow land, where reeds and rushes whisper in the breeze, and support their come faintly up from marsh and meadow land, where reeds and rushes whisper in the breeze, and support their come faintly up from marsh and meadow land, where reeds and rushes whisper in the breeze, and support their come faintly up from marsh and meadow land, where reeds and rushes whisper in the breeze, and support their come faintly up from marsh and meadow land, where reeds and rushes whisper in the breeze, and support their come faintly up from marsh and meadow land, where reeds and rushes whisper in the breeze, and support their come faintly up from marsh and meadow land, where reeds and rushes whisper in the breeze, and support their come faintly up from marsh and meadow land, where reeds and rushes whisper in the breeze, and support their come faintly up from marsh and meadow land, where reeds and rushes whisper in the breeze, and support their come faintly up from marsh and meadow land, where reeds and rushes whisper in the breeze, and support their come faintly up from marsh and meadow land, where reeds and rushes whisper in the breeze, and support their come faintly up from marsh and meadow land, where reeds and rushes whisper in the breeze, and the support their come faintly up from marsh and meadow land, where reeds and rushes which is the support of the support taught to hate the religion you profess? But their designs reach further. There is no sane man, who gives the subject any consideration but must see that the whole Romish Church looks to America as the future home of the papacy. Nay! it must needs be, or Romanism must be extinct; while Romanism exists there will be a pope, as an intelligent Catholic once observed our presence. "While there are two Roman In gloomy forest-swamps, where rankly grow Catholics on earth, one must be a pope." We must also bear in mind that it is an article of their faith that the Pope can be subject to no temporal their faith that the Pope can be subject to no temporal Where late the gold of ripening harvests shone; power; that he is above all human laws; that he has power to annul, abrogate or repeal the statute of any And Autumn mourns the loss of Summer's charm power to annul, abrogate or repeal the statute of any ble to him; that he is the king of kings and lord of lords. Now, that being the case, it is evident that Europe is no longer a fit place for his residence. He may accept some of the offers he has had, and become a temporary guest to some friendly power, though there is no power in Europe willing to extend the invitation, that is pecuniarily able to domicile him for any great length of time, save England, who, false to her Protestant past and the blood of her martyrs, has offered to the most implacable enemy she ever had, the Island of Malta for a refuge. The Pope, as a Sovereign, has neither a name nor a place in Europe. He must, if he remains, become a subject of some monarch, and that, according to Catholic doctrines and traditions, he never can be. Where will he go? India has been spoken of, but merely as a feeler to test public opinion. No one can believe that he will seek an empire so far removed from the centre of civilization, or pit his idolatrous systems against the more consistent idolatry of Buddha or offered him on the earth's surface, and well and thoroughly adapted it is to the requirements of the Papacy. A young nation, destined to become the the Universe into which flows the life-current of arteries of trade and commerce, is sent forth again, purified, rejuvenated, renewed, to thrill with new vitality the great body of humanity. Ah, if the papacy could only get its seat established here, its dream of Universal Empire would he emotions which sway the bosoms of its thinking men, the alternations of hope and fear, the secuted by the clergy, and the use of most of the trembling eagerness with which they view the Prize, scarce arm's length removed, and the anxiety with which they watch every move in the

guage of a distinguished Catholic authority, "enough to thrill the blood with horror to think of the consecrated foot of the Pope pressing the Pope is Christ's Vicegerent, we are his the soil of a country so unworthy of him, a country too little advanced in the race of Christian civilization to know how to receive him becomingly, and ignorant of the etiquette which distinguishes even the poorest peasantry of a Catholic land." For the present, then, the whole energies of the church will be directed to the course of preparation. The amassing of wealth and gaining political influence will be prominent features in their policy, while no stone will be left unturned which will in any way tend toward the object in view.

Of their success in the former line we can form some estimate: in the latter we have every thing to fear from the corruption of politicians. As was the Southern vote, so the Catholic vote is a hait, and the more so as every man, woman and unit; and as the contending factions bid largely for the one, so we may expect nothing less in the pressed into the service and renders good and case of the other, the whole influence being cast on the side of that party which is willing to grant them the greatest opportunities of accomplishing their ends, and throw open to them the widest door to the exercise of power. Nor will they ever resign any vantage ground which they may claim to America, not only that alluded to, but gain. As the hierarchy is the repository for all the wealth which may be acquired, so it is also of its being discovered by Columbus and under for the political power, and they know equally well how to make the most of each. Once gained it is secured, and while the one hand is employed in conveying it to a receptacle of safety, the other is outstretched, greedily clutching for more. Like the daughter of the leech they cry, Give, give, erforce by physical. Start not, reader, when we but nothing ever returns from the capacious maw

Another serious consideration: there is a coniderable army in the United States, armed and officered by men who openly avow that they love the Pope better than country, or home or life itself; men who contend that the Pope has power to release subjects from their allegiance and citizens from their vows. Many of the officers in wise inferior in physical force, and who have this army have already seen service in the cause the advantage over you of being "terribly in of the Pope in Italy; the whole body, over a quarter of a million strong, are avowedly opposed to the Constitution they swear to uphold, the free institutions from which they derive the liberties they enjoy, freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and publicly proclaim that the name of Protestant is more odious, more hateful, more infamous than that of traitor. 'Tis true, the army is seemingly opposed by the authorities of their church, but if Americans are in any way hoodwinked by such a flimsy blind, let them compare Fenianism and Free Masonry, and give the relative proportion of Catholics in the two orders. If they meant to oppose Fenianism they could cause its ranks to dissolve like ers in authority, to the decrees of the Council and the vapors of a summer's morning. We charge upon the hierarchy of the Church of Rome the design of overthrowing the existing Government of the United States, of establishing the liberty of conscience, speech and action. As and share his bed with a tiger, as for Protestant America to admit to her shores the arrogant head of the Church of Rome, with his body guard of Cardinals, Bishops and Jesuits. Already we have felt the claws of the tiger's cub in New York. If so terrible be the whelp, what can we expect from

> Of the methods by which their ends are to be ecomplished, our next will treat.

NOVEMBER.

On hill and field November's glories fade; O'er hill and field the blackbirds southward fly; The brown leaves rustle down the forest glade, Where naked branches make a fitful shade.

And the last blooms of Autumn withered lie The berries on the hedge-row ripen well .-

Holly and cedar, burning-bush and brier; The partridge drums in some half-hidden dell, Where all the ground is gemmed with leaves that

Last storm, from the tall maple's crown of fire The chirp of crickets and the hum of bees

Green on the grass, and golden on the sand. From many a tree, whose tangled boughs are bare, Lean the rich clusters of the clambering vine;

November's mellow hazes dim the air Along the uplands and the valley, where The distant steeples of the village shine. Adown the brook the dead leaves whirling go Above the brook the scarlet sumacs burn The lonely heron sounds his note of woe

Autumn is sad; a cold blue horizon

untry; that kings, potentates and rulers are amena- Yet, though our Summers change and pass away, Though warmth and color fade with every day Hope passes not, and something seems to say

That all our brightest joys shall come again. And if the flowers we nurture with such care They shall arise in some diviner air, To bloom again, more fragrant and more fair, And gladden us through all the coming years.

The sun sinks slowly towards the far-off west; That sense of tranquil joy, of gentle rest, Felt in the happy Autumns gone before!

For Zion's Herald. SUSANNAH WESLEY, THE MOTHER OF

METHODISM. We have already seen that Mrs. Wesley exert ed a very marked influence in regard to the religious opinions and the general course of life of her sons, the founders of Methodism. There remains one more point of the greatest importance where luggernaut. America is the only eligible spot her good, practical, common sense is now seen, gave direction and character to the whole of this most wonderful revival of pure religion, known as Methodism, as is well known the Lord so awgiver to earth's teeming millions, the lungs of abundantly blessed the labors of Wesley that multitudes of happy converts rejoiced in his minthe world, and from whence, through the great stry as the means of their salvation. It was his ntention that these converts should be gathered into the established church of which he still continued to be a member. His wishes in this respect were realized only to a very limited extent, and the natural result was, that many of them Specdily be realized. We may readily imagine were left as sheep without a shepherd, while at the same time, he was bitterly opposed and per-

pulpits in the land was denied him. The work of God was not however, by these means, to be suppressed or permanently hindered. great game of life, while steadily, persistently, Turned from the pulpits of the church of which determinedly, they advance, step by step, towards he was one of the brightest ornaments, either in his own time or any other, he commenced to

Providence. She not only encouraged him in present day? word, but she gave to these spontaneous assemlies of the poor and common people the countemother in Israel, stood by the side of her son as

It is clearly apparent that it must have early become a question of serious importance, what shall be done to permanently care for the numerous converts who were brought to God by this active and effectual preaching of the word. It was comparatively easy to gather them into bands and classes, and thus unite them in some degree, but when thus associated their next and natural want was the regular enjoyment of the public means of grace where they could hear the preaching of the gospel and feel themselves at home. How this want could be supplied was a problem of great practical difficulty. At length it received a prov idential solution, which marks a most interesting epoch in the history of Methodism.

Among the lay helpers who had been raised up look after the interests of the classes in the city of London, was a young man by the name of Thomas Maxfield. He had been authorized to baptized and become "as burning luminaries read and expound the Scriptures, and in the per- this year, it would have a mighty influence. Let formance of his various duties it appeared that us pray for them, also for our bishops, editors, he was endowed with more than ordinary gifts. professors, etc., that they may all catch the flame It came about at length that Mr. Wesley was ab- and scatter the fire in their several departments. sent from London for some little time, and during So we shall maintain our pristine vigor, and purhis absence Maxfield had been persuaded to take sue our onward march to the glorious triumphs of a text and preach. It is entirely probable that the coming century. And so "the kingdoms of there were those who knew of this, who were this world shall become the kingdoms of our God bitterly opposed to such action on the part of a and of his Christ." layman; for a letter was immediately sent to But let us return. . The early followers of Christ Mr. Wesley, who was at Bristol, informing him gained their success, not only by an entire devoof the facts in the case. Without delay he has- tion to an itinerant life, but also because "God tened to London to correct this great irregularity | worked with them." God wrought, not without, which had arisen during his absence. He went nor above, nor below, before nor behind, but with directly to the parsonage of the Foundry Chapel, them as they worked, and in the proportion that where his mother was living, who immediately they worked; for "he that soweth plentifully shall saw that something was disturbing the mind of reap also plentifully," is as true in spiritual as in her son. She ventured to inquire what was troub- temporal things. And the reason why God did ling him, to which he simply replied, "Thomas so much for the world in those days, was because Maxfield has turned preacher I find;" an expres- they did so much; and the reason why our fathers sion which showed his utter disapprobation of the saw so much accomplished, was because they were ourse affairs had taken. His mother replied by men of hard, steady, and persistent toil. They explaining the feeling she had always entertained | could thread their paths through the woods, wade against lay preaching, which were in harmony the swamps, ford the rivers, or climb the mounwith his own. "But," said she, "take care what 'tains, and still cry out amidst poverty, and toil, you do respecting that young man, for he is as and pain, "None of these things move me." truly called of God to preach as you are." She advised him to hear Maxfield preach; he did so, "confirmed the word with signs following." No and the only remark he had to make upon it was, It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth to him and the small one a strong nation. God will work good," The work was done, the vein was struck with any man of that stamp, in any part of the from which have been wrought many beautiful world, and these are the men who bless the very pillars for the temple of God; a source of supply generation in which they live. Without this spirit was found which has yielded thousands and tens it will be fur more easy to sit down and count the of thousands of the most laborious, faithful and triumphs of the past than to perpetuate them in effective preachers who have ever sounded the the present, or continue them in the future. joyful news of salvation. Gathered from the ranks must arise in the true spirit of the fathers, and of laymen, these heralds of the cross have gone double our diligence—at it, all at it, and always forth baptized with the Holy Ghost and with fire at it. Be men of one work, and see that that work truth. Had it not been for the wise counsels of us, and so "signs and wonders will be wrought the mother of Wesley, we know not that this in the name of the Holy Child Jesus." Let us mighty instrumentality for good would ever have resolve to do more for God and souls than we have

been called into being. Thus it is permitted to see the wonderful power which was exercised by a single woman in the origin and formation of Methodism, in its style of preaching, its doctrines, its itinerancy and its ninistry. Surely she deserves a high place among the long array of noble women whose names grace the historic page. The world is leeply indebted to her, and its obligation will inreasingly extend to the end of time. Though ong since passed to her reward her work endures, and we rise up to-day to call her blessed Her life and actions may well serve as an inspiration to her sex in these latter days; her spirit, her onstant interest in the cause of Christ should characterize every woman of Methodism; then would the church of God prosper in the earth, and

the wilderness break forth in songs of joy.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS. 'And they went forth everywhere, and preached; the Lore orking with them, and confirming the word with signs fol

The tragedy of death was passed. The world's Redeemer had died, praying for his murderers. They had laid his body in Joseph's new tomb, but the barriers of death were broken, and the riser Lord had repeatedly appeared to his wondering disciples. He had given them their great commis sion; and, leading them out as far as Bethany, in the very act of blessing them he is received into a cloud and escorted to glory. Then, in immediate and explicit obedience "they went forth and preached everywhere;" calling the world their parish, and knowing no national or ecclesiastical bounds; and looking upon all men as entitled to and in need of the gospel, they published it everywhere, among the rich or the poor, to the educated Greek or to the illiterate, to the dwellers at Rome or on the islands of the sea. The Master said. Go ye into all the world and preach the gospe to every creature," and they obeyed.

This was one secret of their success. They possessed and maintained a blessed harmony with the will of God. They were willing to make any sacrifices, to brave all dangers, to do all duties; they gave themselves up fully to this one work. What should we think if we should read of such men, called of God to preach his everlasting gospel to a perishing world, hanging themselves up pel to a perishing world, hanging themselves up in some ecclesiastical market-place, waiting for a horse is little room to doubt, and the high opincall, for the largest salary in the largest city, stifling their consciences and burying their talents? Would it not have convicted them of inconsistency, arnished their glory, and shorn them of their strength? Would it ever have been said of them. They that have turned the world upside down have come hither also?" Nay, verily, the world night have slumbered on in sin and have sunk to min. Or suppose these early evangelists had een formed into an annual conference having a mited territory, including cities, villages and untry places of good stations and poor stations, strong appointments and weak appointments; nd that there had been an expressed understanding that they would cheerfully go to the very place time to time. Now suppose that these very men had become so selfish and ease-loving that they would only go to city appointments, to strong stations or to good charges, and their brethren in the ministry, perhaps equally worthy, are left to take what they are pleased to leave. Would they thus have maintained their harmony with God, or have cherished the self-sacrificing spirit of Christ? Could they have had confidence toward God, and a fact any derogation from the value of learning. home with some European nation, but will the evil day be averted, or even delayed? By no means. His myrmidons will be preparing a place for his plain and wholesome instructions learned the way of life and salvation. Context of the proper in the plain and wholesome instructions learned the way of life and salvation. Context of the proper in the cause of religion. In such an age as this, we must have a proportion and confirm the world work with them, and confirm the world work with signs following? Nay, be averted, or even delayed? By no means. It is even the transfer of the world wo

AIMS AND DESIGNS OF THE CHURCH OF conferred upon them, and a suitable degree of theless, encouraged to persevere in it by his aged that they were not doing right toward God nor in this new development, the guiding hand of very life and power of some good men in the

> We want the spirit of Christ, that rested on the apostles and the old fathers of Methodism, that nance of her presence. It was a sight worthy will make us willing to go to the farthest place on the admiration of all time, when in 1739 this aged this green earth to save a soul from hell; that wil send our strong men full of the Holy Ghost and e proclaimed, on Kensington Common, a full faith "to strengthen the weak places of our Zion; and free salvation, to more than twenty thousand that will bring the power of God and man to bear on those weak places. Then, in spite of earth or hell, they will be made strong, for God will work with them; and men and devils will take knowledge of them that they have been with Jesus, and that Jesus is with them. We want all our local preachers endued with the same power and spirit, that they may go everywhere and preach Jesus and the resurrection. Alas! that some of them hardly preach a sermon in the course of a year. Let them start out into those neglected school districts, and take a package of tracts in their hands, and scatter them from house to house, and preach the word, and follow it up, and God will work with them, and souls will be saved, and so they will make full proof of their ministry. There are hundreds of such places in New England, that are like the wilderness, that might thus be made to blossom as the rose. Let it be done this Centenary

year. If our Presiding Elders should be newly

No wonder that God wrought with them, and wonder that the little one has become a thousand proclaim the unsearchable riches of divine is well done; fully asssured that God works with

> ever done, till it shall be said of us, The love of Christ their hearts constrain And strengthens their unwearied hands; They spend their sweat, and blood, and pains, To cultivate Immanuel's lands."

DELIVERANCE.

Union, Me.

As some poor captive bird, too weak to fly Still lingers in its open cage, so I
My slavery own;
For evil makes a prison-house within; The gloom of sin, and sorrow born of sin Long wakeful hours, and lonely And hopes fortorn? Let not my fainting soul be thus subdued, Nor leave thy child in darkened solitude,

All night to mourn. He hears my prayer! the dreary night is done; I feel the soft air, and the blessed sun,
With heavenly beams.
He comes, my Lord! in raiment glistening white, From pastures golden in the morning light,
And crystal streams.
O, let me come to thee!—from this dark place,

And hear his voice; So shall these bitter tears no longer flow, And thou shalt teach my secret heart to know

PULPIT TALENT.

"Pulpit Talent," is the title of an address deliv red by Horace Bushnell, D.D., before the "Por ter Rhetorical Society " of Andover, at its last an niversary. For the pleasure and profit of our readers we publish the following lengthy extract from the address as published in " Hours at Home for October: There never was a time, I think, when so much

was made of talented preaching, and talents for preaching, as now. I wish we understood a good deal better what we mean by it.

As we commonly speak, it takes just four talents to make a great preacher; namely a talent of high scholarship; a metaphysical and theologic thinking talent; style, or a talent for express thinking talent; style, or a talent for expression; and a talent of manner and voice for speaking. In these four talents the young men of the schools commonly settle their comparisons, and graduate their prognostications of success. The people too, as far as they think anything definitely in the matter, have no doubt that these four things will nearly any the matter are to scale. will make up the man they are to seek. We may therefore call these four the canonical talents, for they certainly have that kind of pre-eminence.

ion held of them already makes it unnecessary to raise an argument for them. Our seminaries of learning lay their stress on these, and exist in no small degree for the culture of these; for these four, it happens, are the specially cultivatable tal-ents. And so much being expended on them natrally induces a comparative over-valuation, which to a right adjustment.

It is very clear, then, first of all, that a dolt in

It is very clear, then, first of all, that a doit in scholarship is not likely to become a great preacher. And it is about equally clear that one may be an easy, rapid learner, in the sense of acquisition, and be really nobody. Sometimes it will be found that a scholar preacher, who is partly somebody, will even kill a tolerable sermon by letting his scholarship into it. And then again it will sometimes be found that a preacher, who is only not a times be found that a preacher, who is only not a scholar because he has never had the opportunity to be, will unfold the very highest preaching power.

manhood. An oak that should undertake to be a sponge would not long be much of an oak. I know not how to put this matter of scholarship better than to say that it needs to be universal; out in God's universe, that is, to see, and study, and know everything—books and men, and the whole work of God from the stars downward; to weather, and the evanescent smells of the creations; to have bored into society in all its grade and meanings—its manners, passions, prejudices, and times—so that, as the study goes on, the soul will be getting full of laws, images, analogies, and facts, and drawing out all subtlest threads of import to be its interpreters when the preaching ork requires. Of what use is it to know the Ger know the Hebrew points when we do not know at all the points of our wonderfully punctuated hu-manity? A preacher wants a full storehouse of such learning, and then he wants the contents all

such learning, and then he wants the contents and shut in, so that they can never one of them get out, only as they leap out unbidden to help him, and be a language for him; it should even be as if he had a sky-full of helpers thronging to his aid when they are not sent for, and endowing him with ministrations of power when they do not show their faces. As far as the preacher is concerned, this large, free kind of scholarship is the only kind that will do him much good.

The metaphysical and theologic thinking talent has a deeper and more positive vigor. There can as a deeper and more positive vigor. There can-

not be much preaching worthy of the name where there is no thinking. Preaching is nothing but the bursting out of light, which has first burst in or up from where God is, among the soul's foun-dations. And, to this end, great and heavy discidations. And, to this end, great and heavy disci-pline is wanted, that the soul may be drilled into orderly right working. And yet a merely cold, scientific thinking is vicious. The method of preaching is not the scientific method. The true thinking here is the original insight of premises, or first things, and not the building of cob-house structures round them. An immense overdoing in the way of analysis often kills a servery if the n the way of analysis often kills a sermon, if i loes not quite kill the preacher. Death itself is a great analyzer, and nothing ever comes out of the nalyzing process fully alive. There is a great deal of anatomizing thought, but it is the weak-est, cheapest kind of thought that flesh is heir to. The formulizing kind of thought is but a little better. True preaching struggles right away from formula, back into fact, and life, and the revelation of God and heaven. It is a flaming out from God it reproves, testifies, calls, promises; thinking al ways of the angels, going up to report progress not of the answers formulated for a catechism. not of the answers formulated for a catechism. I make no objection to formulas; they are good enough in their place, and a certain instinct of our of results thought out, to which our minds may refer. Formulas are the jerked meat of salvation—if not always the strong meat, as many try to think—dry and portable, and good to keep, and when duly seethed and softened, and served with needful condiments, just possible to be eaten; but for the matter of living, we really want some-thing fresher and more nutritious. On the whole, the kind of thinking talent wanted for a great preacher is that which piereingly loves; that which looks into things and through them, ploughing up pearls and ores, and now and then a diamond. It will not seem to go on metaphysically, or scientifically, but with a certain round-about sense and vigor. And the people will be gathered to it

because there is a gospel fire burning in it that warms them to a glow. This is power.

The rhetorical talent, or talent of style, is a very it, does not always need to be. Neither is it al-About the weakest, falsest kind of merit, and mos opposite to good preaching, is the studied, commonplace style. A great many preachers die o style, that is, of trying to soar; when, if they would only consent to go a-foot as their ideas do, they might succeed and live. Sophist and rhetorician were very nearly synonymous in the cla sic days; for they had the same trade then of taking men by a seeming, or a pretentious lie, as now. The preacher wants of course to know his mother tongue, and have a clear, correct, and forcible way of expression in it. And then, if he has really something strong enough to say, to call in angels of imagery that excel in strength to help him say it, there is no kind of symbol observed b him, in heaven above, or in the earth beneath that will not be at hand to lend him wings, an lift him into the necessary heights of expression. But the moment these aerial creatures begin to see that they are wanted for garnish, and not for truth's sake, they will hide like partridges in the bush. To get up grand expressions in the man-ner of some, and then go a hunting after only weak ideas to put into them, is the very absurdest and wickedest violation possible of the second commandment. No man has a right to say any beautiful or powerful thing till he gets some thoughts beautiful and powerful enough to re quire it. Only good and great matter makes a good and great style. It is not difficult for power to be strong, or for any real fire to burn. But mere rhetorical fire will neither shake nor burn anything. And just here it is that the prodig ious promise of so many young men is over-estimated. Could they only understand how great a thing in style is honesty, simple, self-for-getting honesty, their would-be fine, or fanciful, or sublime would fall away, and they would finally rise just as much higher even in style as the castrise just as much higher, even in style, as the cast off trumpery of their affectations and laborious in anities permits them to rise. Simple modesty earnest conviction—what a lifting of the doom o protence would they be to many!
What is called the speaking talent is often misonceived in the same way. It is mostly a natura

alent, though it can be modulated and chastened by criticism. But the difficulty is, that such kind discipline has to be commonly dispensed, be-ore the subject is sufficiently advanced in age and maturity of perception, to have anything or and that is at all worthy of a manner ven possible for it. How can he even possible for it. How can he fitly speak sentiments before he has them and knows the lamation, astonishing everybody by the wondrous igure he makes, and compelling his auditors to magine what a preacher he is destined to be, i is more likely by far that he is destined to be a very indifferent speaker, in the humblest type of mediocrity. I have never known a great college mediocrity. I have never known a great college declaimer that became a remarkable preacher, but I have known them that could only stammer, and saw, and tilt up their rising inflections to the general pity of their audience, who became natural at once, when they began to speak their own sen-timents, and obtained great power in delivery. Meantime, this special fact in preaching is not always remembered, that the artistic air kills every thing. The discovery of art is very nearly fata garnishes temptation—to make the devil weaker than he would be. The absurdest thing ever be-lieved by mankind is the story of Demosthenes and his pebbles; first because it made such a hard time for his mouth; and second, because it made such a hard time for the pebbles; and third, be cause it made even a harder time for the sea, that was obliged to hear such mouthings. All the orse if a speaker so trained gets to be absolutely aultless; for that is about the greatest fault possible. I have heard preaching, more than once

der in a way so uncouth as to be even a little con temptible to himself. He at least meant what he said, and because he did was able to bring himself out in respect at the close. In just the same way, there are many young men who are thought to have no speaking talent, and are greatly deo have no speaking talent, and are greatly de-ressed themselves because they have none, some f whom may yet become preachers of Christ in the highest rank of power and genuine eloquence. We find, then, as a result of this review, that the four canonical talents, always valuable, are

LETTER FROM NEVADA.

MR. EDITOR:-While New England is advancng morally, intellectually and socially, the great West is not given over to a careless indifference to all these things. Composed, as she is, of men of nergy and perseverance from the East, she must embody among her principles those elements which have elevated New England, and which still form the great foundation upon which she moves and exists. It will be but a work of time, and the West will have her churches, schools, seminaries and colleges, where she may teach old and young essons of morality and Christianity, and furnish neans to the youth whereby their minds may be lisciplined and filled with that wisdom and knowledge which will fit them to occupy high positions in society and the world.

While the Western world is thus progressing, Austin, although situated in the midst of mountains, and surrounded far and near by deserts almost wholly devoid of vegetation, except where some river finds it way, is beginning to assume a homelike appearance. Of only four years' growth, its inhabitants number about six thousand, and among them are to be found a large proportion of well educated and intelligent people. They are alive on all subjects, and as completely Yankee in regard to polities, and as much impressed with the need the country has at present of statesmen of sterling worth and character, as the most patriotic and loyal man in the East. True, we have that reptile known by the name of copperhead, but like serpents generally, it is of a sneaking nature, and avoids the sight of true men. The most attractive sight, however, to one upon entering the mouth of the canon, is that of the M. E. Church which has been erected through the untiring labors of the pastor, Rev. J. L. Trefren. It is the only church of any denomination within one hundred and eighty miles. Outside and within it presents an inviting appearance, and is sufficiently commodious to ac-

ommodate quite al arge audience. The church is 46 by 76 feet, built of bricks, with a corner tower about 100 feet in height. In the base of the tower there is a very nicely arranged study. Within the house, at the right of the pulpit, are the singers' seats, while the organ of 11 stops, and excellent tone, occupies a niche behind the seats. In the rear of the pulpit a little to the right is a library room for the use of the Sunday School. The finish of the house is in imitation of black walnut, and for excellence of workmanship seldom surpassed. The dedication services took place Sunday, Sept. 23d. The dedicatory sermon, which was

very appropriate to the occasion, was delivered by the pastor, to a large and highly intelligent audience. The text was taken from Psalms xc. 16, 17. The speaker's object was to show the nature of the work of God, his scheme of redemption and the instrumentalities employed in its accomplishment; that the work had gone steadily forward, ven in the face of opposing elements, such as opery, infidelity and ceremonial rites; that he mployed men, not angels, to do his work, build his tabernacles and construct his temples. The beauty of the Lord was shown in his love in that he sent his Son to seek and save fallen man. His power was manifested in the care and protection exercised toward those who do his will and work. The evening was devoted to a Sunday School

oncert. In this the children performed their parts well; both in speaking and singing they equaled any Sunday School I ever met with. The school numbers 114 members, and would be an honor to any church in the land. These exercises ended that most delightful Sabbath. No less tha temple had been dedicated to the worship of the King of kings; a tabernacle had been devoted to prayer and songs of praise and thanksgiving, and these will rise as grateful incense, when those who laid the corner-stone and assisted in its erec tion shall have given up their souls to their Maker and gone to receive their reward in heaven Thus the wilderness and solitary places are daily brought under the influence of Him who has ight to reign.

Austin, Na., Sept. 24th

For Zion's Herald. THOUGHTS BY THE SEASIDE.

Who are they that have no regard for the Saboath, that see no consistency in it as a divine institution, that fail to realize its great advantage to the world? Are they the most consistent, reasonable and happy, or the most inconsistent, unreasonable and unhappy? Is it the man who makes the most of himself, and approximates nearest to moral perfection? Or is it he who, willfully refusing to receive instruction from the true source, and priding himself in his own merit and self-right ousness, cultivates avarice and ambition, by which he is shut out from that peace and quie the Sabbath is designed to impart? The policyseeker and the fortune-hunter will reap no advan tage from a total regardlessness of the Sabbath in a pecuniary point of view, men gain more by

resting upon God's day, than by working. Barnes has truly said: "Its primary object that of a day of rest from worldly toil. It meets man at a season in which the cares of life are sus pended. The plough is to be left standing in the furrow; the store is to be closed; the sound of the hammer and of the mill is to be hushed; the voice of worldly amusements is to die away; the marts of commerce, thronged on other days, are to be vacated; the judge is to descend from the bench the noise of debate in the halls of legislation is to cease; the lawyer is to lay aside his brief; the wayfaring man is to pause in his journey; and the streets of the usually crowded capital, and of the busy village, are to unite in solemn stillness with the remote hamlet, and with the lonely cottage standing far from the busy haunts of men, in a suspension from the toils and agitations which pertain to this world. And why? Because God hath declared it, hath commanded us to observe that day. And were we to see no advantage in the injunction itself, it were all the same."

In speaking of the advantages of a day of rest from worldly toils and cares, he says: "If the that became first wearisome, then shortly disgnsting, for the simple reason that the manner was so perfectly shaped by skill and self-regulation. After such an exhibition, it is even refreshing to imagine the great "babbler" at Athens, jerking out his grand periods, and stammering his thunder in a way so uncouth as to be even a little conclusion. conflicts at the bar, or by stern application in the pursuit of science; if the passions have been lashed into excitement amidst the storms of political strife; if the affections of the heart have been jarred and dislocated in the jostlings and conflicts of the world; if the memory has been taxed by severe mental effort, the Sabbath is designed to furnish for each, and in all these, a season for

the four canonical talents, always valuable, are yet certain, many times, to be no true signs of success. A man may be a scholar and yet no preacher; he may be a tough thinker and great metaphysician, and yet no preacher; after in style, or thought to be, and yet no preacher; an accomplished and fine speaker, and yet no preacher. Whence it also follows, that he may be all four, whence it also follows, that he may be all four, and seek that comfort and consolated the following should we study, and seek that comfort and consolated the following should we study, and seek that comfort and consolated the following should we study, and seek that comfort and consolated the following should we study, and seek that comfort and consolated the following should we give ourselves exclusively. We should not only rest from the labors of the week, but yield ourselves up to meditation and communion on things high and holy. God and his works should we study, and seek that comfort and consolated the following should we give ourselves exclusively. We should not only rest from the labors of the week, but yield ourselves up to meditation and communion on things high and holy. God and his works should we study, and seek that comfort and consolated the following should we give ourselves exclusively.

ple up to a proper appreciation of the honor to be conferred upon them, and a suitable degree of reverence for his Holiness. "It is," in the language of a distinguished Catholic authority.

| Destination of the church dignitaries, he was, never-convicted at the bar of their own consciences, things about book learning that it so easily becomes a limitation upon souls, and a kind of dry which we perceive, beforehand, that there must be comes a limitation upon souls, and a kind of dry which we perceive, beforehand, that there must be other talents lurking somewhere that require to be other talents lurking somewhere that they were not doing right toward God nor or the less of the conservation. cration then was of the most solemn order, in which he delighted more than in his labors; and he bids us follow his example, promising a reward to such as regard his will, and punishment to the

> How earthy we become, when our minds have been engrossed a long time in worldly affairs; how restless, how incapable of enjoyment. The Sabbath, with its quietude, brings rest to the body and peace of mind, especially if we dwell upon heavenly themes, and hold sweet converse with ature and nature's God. Refreshed, renewed and invigorated, the man is better prepared to rosecute the active duties of the week, and meet trials and vexations; and what is of still greater aportance, to obey the divine command, and nore perfectly fulfill the design for which he was rested. But how little is this regarded by the mariner, and how thoughtless and careless is he

about God and his righteous law. J. MELVIN KNIGHT.

For Zion's Herald.

EXCUSES. I dreamed last night I met my precious, sainted

father. I thought, as I entered the place of social vorship, I saw him standing just in front of the ltar. He beckoned to me, and I went gladly to neet him. As he took my hand kindly, and ooked into my face with a mingled expression of adness and reproof, he said gently, " My child. why have you not let me hear from you for so ong a time?" I commenced to apologize, to plead many cares and labors, when he interrupted ne at once, by putting his arm around me, and drawing me closer to him said, "Kiss me." Just as I felt his fond embrace. I awoke.

How like is this to the way my heavenly Father ften deals with me. When I forget his love and ny duty to him, and casting off prayer, go away o do my own work, and think my own thoughts, and speak my own words, he kindly calls me back and says, "My child, why do you not labor for me? Why do you not oftener come to commune with me? Why do I not hear your voice witnessing to my great salvation?" Then as my wicked heart, prone to make excuse, begins to plead worldly cares and little time, O how lovingly, how like a tender parent he throws the great arm of his protecting providence around me, and drawing me to him whispers, "Love me; only love

The returning Prodigal came not pleading excuses for his wrong, showing that he still claimed ome worthiness in himself; but divesting himself of all trust in self-merit, he only cried from the lepths of his sorrow, "Father, I have sinned;" and the warm kiss of love was given, a clean robe was put upon him, a ring upon his hand and shoes upon his feet, and the house was filled with joy and gladness

When we sin, God is not pleased with our many words of excuse. We cannot hide from him our wrong by telling him of our weakness, our tempknoweth our frame; he remembereth we are dust;" and "like as a father pitieth his children so the Lord pitieth them that fear him." But when, seeing our own unfaithfulness and ingratitude in the light of his great love, we come to throw ourselves, in all our helplessness, into his kind arms of mercy, crying, "my Father I have sinned," quick as thought comes the answering whisper, "My child, I have loved thee and given myself for thee." Then truly "our fellowship is with the Father and with his Son Jesus Christ." GAETA GAYLORD.

THE CROPS OF 1866.

We are enabled, from the returns made to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, to lay before our readers some idea of the products for

The returns state that the corn crop has deteriorated from early frosts and excessive rains, but the quantity of the crop is larger than was ever produced in the country. The yield of wheat will not vary much from 143,000,000 bushels, showing a small percentage of decrease, which is fully a small percentage of decrease, which is fully compensated by the comparatively superior quality of the grain. This is 10,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1859, and within 5,000,000 bushels of a product in proportion to the increased population. The diminution in the South is more apparent. The estimates point to less than 17,000,000 bushels in eleven States heretofore unreportation of the crop ed, a fraction less than five tenths of the crop of

The California wheat harvest is excessive. In 1860 the product of that young State was nearly 5,000,000 bushels. Now it is seriously claimed by adding California agriculturalists that the surplus or export will nearly double that quantity. It is wident the entire wheat crop will exceed by sevpercent the entire wheat crop will exceed by several millions that of 1859, when the yield was reported at 173,104,924 bushels. Then there were live and a half bushels to each individual. In 1866 the estimates point to five bushels to each inhabiant. There is no ground, then, for apprehenions of a scarcity, and little excuse in the amount of the group for the strength entire series. of the crop for the starvation prices.

The yield of oats is extraordinary, and the qual-

the yield of oats is extraordinary, and the quality excellent. The indications point to an increase of from 171,497,072 bushels in 1859 to 271,-012,695 in 1866. It is the only crop in the South that maintains an equality with its last census exibit.

Hay is less in quantity than in the previous

An analysis of Southern returns up to Oct. 1st

loes not warrant a reduction of the former cotton estimate much, 1.750,000 bales, though it is too early for a final estimate. The severity of the amage from insects is reported increasing.

ately made an earnest appeal to a certain congregation. stating, among other things, that he wanted \$30,000 for a chair in the University. At the close of the service a good old lady passed out of the aisle muttering against the extrav-agance and degeneracy of the age. She thought a chair could be obtained good enough for any man for a good deal less than \$30,000.

Mr. Peabody's Wealth .- An exchange says Mr. George Peabody's fortune is variously esti-mated, and conjecture is busy trying to discover what he is worth. In 1851 he was numbered among the millionaires of London, and during the Mr. George Peabody's fortune is various following ten years his business greatly increased in 1860 he was said to be worth \$15,000,000 in gold, and he has endowed various charities in the princely sum of \$5,000,000. Mr. Peabody is now probably worth \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000, for the increase of his property during the past six years has been considerable. Fortune has not smiled on him in vain, for seldom has so bountiful a giver

AGED DIVINES .- The ages of some of the prin AGED DIVINES.—The ages of some of the principal living theologians ares Dr. Pusey, 66; Dean Alford, 56; Birks, 56; Carns, 62; Archdeacon Churton, 66; Archdeacon Denison, 61; the Archbishop of Dublin, 59; the Bishop of Ely, 55; Archdeacon Evans, 75; Archdeacon Garbett, 56; the Bishop of Gloucester, 47; Professor Jowett, 47; the Bishop of Landaff, 68; the Bishop of London, 55; F. D. Maurice, 61; T. Mozley and J. Mozley, 60 and 53; Dean Stanley, 54; Dr. Temple, 45; Dr. Williams, 49; the Archbishop of York, 47.

Divine love is like a rod of myrtle, which, as Pliny reports, makes the traveler who carries in his hand so lively and cheerful, that he never

FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS AT NEW YORK. THE TENNESSEE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.-Here is now an addition to the family of Conferences, made October 11th, 1866, by Rey. Bishop D. W. Clark, D.D. At the opening eighteen ministers were present, with whom the bishop proceeded to trans present, with whom the bishop proceeded to the act the business of the regularly organized Conf act the business of the regularly organized contents. There were also present, and recognized as probationers in the Conference, four more preachers. The statistics, as presented in the Minutes before us, show 1,774 members, 399 probationers, 34 local preachers: total, 2,180; churches, 7, valued to the conference of at \$36,000; Sunday School scholars, 2.027. resolution was adopted in relation t

Resolved. That while, as a Conference, we most deeply regret the removal of our esteemed and venerable fellow-laborer, Rev. John Seys, from this field of labor, we recognize the volce of Providence in the call which summons him to a foreign land, and in view of his eminent qualification for the office to which he is called, we recommend the bishop to make his appointment to correspond with his appointment from the President of the United States, as minister resident and consul general to the republic of Liberia, and assure him that our own hearty sympathy and earnest prayers will follow him to Africa, the field of his early love.

Bro. Seys made some touching remarks on the same, under which the whole Conference was melt-ed down in a spirit of sympathetic tenderness, as feelingly referred to the providential dealings of God with him, in leading him to Africa many years ago, and now returning him again to that field. The bishop responded to Bro. Seys, on behalf of the Conference, assuring him of the sympathies of brethren, and the confidence and prayers of whole church. It was a scene of thr the whole church. It was a section in the terest never to be forgotten by those present. The Conference received intelligence, during its sittings, of the decease of Rev. W. Z. Ross, of Shelbyville, and suspended meir order of business to unite in devotional services suited to the solemn event. They sang,

Servant of God, well done! Thy glorious warfare's past; The battle's fought, the race is won, And thou art crowned at last." Prayer followed. The Conference attended th

THE FRUIT OF OUR MISSION .- " As the fruit of our mission work in the middle department," writes Bishop Clark, "I hope to be able to report, by the close of 1866, in the Holston Conference, not less than 23,000 members; for the Tennessee Conferthan 23,000 members; for the Tennessee Conter-ence, not less than 4,000, and for the Western Georgia and Alabama Mission District, not less than 6,000, making a total of 33,000 members. There will also then be, if God favors us, about 165 preachers engaged in the work, and probably not far from 180 local preachers. The tide seems to b ing in our favor of late, and while we may hav bitter opposition in some localities, our men have ceased to fear personal violence. Our colored churches, schools and congregations are undis-turbed. In Nashville we have the offer of the gratuitous use of a building for a school, in a part of the city remote from our present church and

BANGOR DISTRICT.

To the Members on the Cause of Benevolence: DEAR BRETHREN :- The following embrace all the collections ordered by the Conference except that for Church Extension; let that be taken, and when we get the amount from the General Society we wil rect our efforts to meet it. We have taken for our data on Missions the apportionment of the Parent Society for last year. If it is increased for thi year let our collections be proportionately increased The amounts to the several charges have been fixed aid of the Committee, ordered by the Laymen' convention for the District.

Dear brethren, this work is committed to you

hands. It relates to the enlargement of the kingdom of Christ. As we desire his blessing, let u meet our obligations to advance his cause. I come before him hand and heart, body and then may we say, "Thy kingdom come," etc., with confidence, expecting to be the honored agents in ent of his cause.

The whole claim of benevolence as here presented, aside from the Church Extension, is but 75 cents per member and probationer. There are but few who live to God that may not joyfully do that. Shall this Centenary year witness all these claims met? The record will soon be made. O that it may meet the approval of the Master as to every member and friend of the church, is the earnest prayer of him who in the providence of God! ed to aid this work on the Bangor District.

LUTHER P. FRENCH, for the Committee. Oldtown, Me., Oct. 19.

A NEW CHURCH AT SACCARAPPA, ME.

In March 1865 the Methodist Episcopal Meeting-house, crected during the labors of Rev. Mark Traf-ton here in 1840, was destroyed by fire. It was a severe loss for the society, which they were hardl able to sustain. Efforts to rebuild immediate cessful. The subject of rebuilding w presented again to our congregation the first Sal ath of the present year, when it was proposed tha we make it a Centenary offering. The proposition met with favor, and in a short time \$4000 was sub-scribed, which with money on hand amounted to about \$6000. A new and excellent location was secured, and the work of erection commenced. The house is now completed except the audien

room. The vestry was opened for divine service last Sabbath. The house is 46 by 75 feet, with tower and recess, making the entire length 98 feet. It will contain eighty pews. When completed is will cost about \$10,000, and will be one of the finest structures of its kind in the country. The vestry is 46 by 47 feet, and will seat about 300.

We are also enjoying spiritual prosperity. A re-

vival spirit has pervaded our meetings the presen year, and a goodly number have been converted and joined the class. Several have been baptized. and others are to come forward next Sabbath Through the goodness of God we have reason to be Saccarappa, Me., Nov. 1, 1866.

CHELSEA YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO CIATION.

Our neighboring city, Chelsea, has now a popu lation of nearly 20,000, which number is rapidly in-creasing. This number have their spiritual wants met from the ministrations of ten churches, seven of whom are of the evangelical faith. Of this lat-ter number it is probable that there are some 3,000 nmunicants, a goodly proportion of whom are ang men. As in all cities, so in this, there are a large class of young men who do not attend worship anywhere. To get this class interested and converted, a Young Men's Christian Association has been organized, whose Constitution and By-laws and plans of operation are ostensibly the same as the Young Men's Association of our own-city. This movement of the young men meets with th entire approval of the citizens at large, prominen among whom is the present Mayor, who it will b seen has been elected as the first President. The following are the list of officers:

President-Hon. Eustace C. Fitz. Vice Presidents-1st Baptist Church-N. C. Bart lett; Walnut M. E. Church — Edward Otheman; Winnessimit Congregational Church—R. F. Frost St. Luke Episcopal Church—O. E. Downing; Broadway Congregational Church—S. A. Lovejoy; Mt. Bellingham M. E. Church—A. Denniman; Cary Avenue Baptist Church—Geo. C. Bosson.

Secretary—Henry A. Tenney. Treasurer—John J. Underhill.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE CENTE NARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

For the suggestions it contains, and the enco mmend the following letter:
"I started out last Monday, after adding \$10 to

my subscription of \$50, putting it to the name of my sainted Nellie, who died Sept. 15th, 1865. I had already prepared the Centenary subscription book by writing down, in alphabetical order, the names of all the resident members and probationers, and left room for 'Friends not Members.'"

After reporting his success with several, he states hat he has pledged \$315, with a resident member-hip of about 50, including probationers, and hopes

· I intend to see all the members and get som thing to each name, if it is but twenty-five cents, and those too poor or indifferent to give I intend to Society to fill out, if they will, with a small sum to each name, and say, 'Given by the Ladles' Society,' at the end of the member's name."

get much of anything.

Another preacher in a small appointment on the seashore reports: "I have secured \$290, shall make it \$300, which will be full \$5 per member, in-

luding probationers."
I wish to submit to our preachers whether the same diligence and perseverance manifested by these two brethren would not result in every place in largely increasing the amount. If we have no Daniel Drew, Isaac Rich, or Lee Classin in the New apshire Conference, we have nearly twelve usand members, some of them wealthy, and we can certainly average \$5 each member, which wil give us our much needed \$60,000. Brethren, it i not too late to do this in every appointment.

Will the preachers send in the amount of sul scription for the Seminary as soon as possible, as it is important to know the amount secured for that stitution immediately.

A GRAND CENTENNIAL GATHERING IN

At a meeting of the Compittee on a great Centennial gathering in Boston, held at Zion's Herald Office, Nov. 1st, it was determined to hold the neeting on Friday, Nov. 23d. It will continue through the afternoon and evening, at Tremont Temple. Bishop Simpson will be present. Drs. Warren, Cummings, Sewell, and Rev. J. M. Buckley are expected. Philip Phillips we hope to announce next week. The programme will be the very best we can arrange. The occasion will be one of great interest. The Committee will spare no pains to make it the great Centenary meeting of New England.

It is believed all parts of New England will be represented, and our New England Methodism become fired with a new zeal for our denominational educational institutions. Let our people generally make their arrangements to be present. No such opportunity will again occur in the lifetime of any

GEO. WHITAKER, for the Committee. Boston, Nov. 1.

FROM THE CENTENARY BOOMS.

We call the attention of pastors and Centenary Committees to the resolution of the General Cen-tenary Committee appropriating all "unspecified funds," and one half of the plate collections, to the Centenary Educational Fund."

"Centenary Educational Fund."
We hope pastors and committees will see that
these funds are sent forward to the treasurers at an

MISSION HOUSE. We call the attention of our friends once more to the Mission House in New York. Do not in your Centenary offerings overlook this connectional and monumental object. We do hope that every church in the denomination will aid in the erectio of this great Centenary monument. Will not one million of Methodists give for this purpose one million of dollars? Let the Mission House be built. Let the people, let all the people, put down the money, and then say Amen. W. C. H.

CENTENARY MEDALS.

Sabbath Schools in New England supplied with Collecting cards, stating the object, supplied gratit All who get Medals from me will send cash to me. JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill.

CAPE ANN. - We clip the following from the Cape

Ann Advertiser: On Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 24th. interesting union Centenary services for the M. E. Churches on Cape Ann, were held at the Elm Street Methodist Church. A large andience were in attendance, and among them a few of the old tried veterans of the early days of Methodism. Rev. Mr. High made an appropriate address of welcome. He stated that he first preacher of Methodism in Gloucester was Reorge Pickering, who visited the place in but his stay was of short duration, and so 1806; but his stay was of short duration, and so great was the excitement occasioned by his preaching, that he was ordered to leave town. In 1826 Rev. Mr. Waite came here, and preached in the old church on the green, at Town Parish, resulting in the formation of the Methodist Church in this town. The church on Prospect Street was dedicated Oct. 22d, 1828. Since the formation of the first class in Gloucester Harbor, in 1826, it has multiple the state of the tiplied itself into three churches, and has a present membership of five hundred, including probation-ers; a Sabbath School of seven hundred scholars, and about a thousand volumes in the Sabbath School libraries.

Four meeting-houses and three parsonages have been built or bought, at a cost of about \$20,000; and to-day her houses of worship all need enlarge-ment to accommodate the constant demand for

Rev. Mr. High was followed by Rev. Mr. Ames, of the Rockport church, and Rev. Mr. Lacount, of Riverdale, both of whom made very interesting addresses suggested by the occasion. They were followed by some of the older members of the church, and it proved a most profitable and refreshing season to all. In the evening a blessed love feast was enjoyed,

in which more than a hundred persons testified to the power of Christ to forgive sin. It was a sea-son of thrilling interest, and will not soon be forgotten by those who participated.

CENTENARY MASS MEETINGS .- There is to be a great Centenary meeting in Cincinnati on the 11th and 12th of the present month. Another will be held in Boston on the 23d, at Tremont Temple.

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1866.

Terms of the Herald, \$2.50 per year, in advance.

CENTENARY REPORTS.

We expect that reports will be made from every society, circuit or station to the proper authorities of moneys raised for Centenary purposes. This we suppose has already been provided for by the Centenary Committees. But along with these reports, in a separate column, should be reported all noneys raised for local objects, not included in those designated by Committees and Conferences as Centenary objects. Some societies have contributed large or small sums for the payment of church debts, for the repairing or building of Omaha City, Neb., churches, or parsonages, for Sunday School or Home Mission purposes, or the endowment of schools, or some other matters connected with church interests. We would have all these amounts duly reported as moneys raised by our people for educational or church purposes during this our Centenary, so that we may be able to know the sum total of all the money raised by our

From our Conference statistics, now required for the Minutes, we can easily ascertain what we raise for missionary and other benevolent causes; but we shall need not only for this year, but annually hereafter, another column or two, in which to collect and report amounts raised for building. repairing or paying old debts on churches or parsonages; also what has been raised for educational purposes in connection with our literary

We recommend this course to all our Conferences. We need not wait to have it ordered by the General Conference, which we believe will yet be done, but proceed at once to incorporate these items in our Conference reports. We would further recommend that our Book Agents prepare blanks pereafter for all the Conferences, with columns in which to place the figures that shall give exact answers to the following questions: How much has been raised to build or repair churches and parsonages? How much has been raised to pay old debts on churches or parsonages? How much for educational purposes? We do not mean, of course, that such long questions should be placed over these columns, only just enough to show what they are for.

If our church editors will recommend this, or something equivalent, and call the attention of the church to the subject, we may yet be able to report the moneys raised this year for these purposes. We hope provision will be made for such annual reports hereafter. We have thought for some time that our statistics were imperfect, and would not be complete until such items were included. This conviction we find is shared by others, so far as we have compared notes with them on the subject.

We wish especially that all the preachers in the six New England Conferences would report to us, as promptly as possible, the amounts raised this subscription or collection on their charges for local objects not included in the specified Cen-

subscriptions as soon as completed, with the objects to which the sum totals are designated, that we may as soon as possible report the same in the Herald. The whole church will be interested these reports. If brethren will favor us promptly with these reports, we will be very much obliged

ANOTHER GRAND CENTENARY RALLY IN BOSTON.

It will be seen by a communication in another column that there is to be another grand rally in Boston for the Centenary. The meeting has been appointed by a Joint Committee from the Boston Preachers' Meeting and the Ladies' Centenary Association for New England, to be held in Trenont Temple on the afternoon and evening of Friday, Nov, 23d. The Centenary exercises of New England were opened in Boston by a great festival in Music Hall in the month of June, which was pronounced a splendid success. It will be a fitting way to close the exercises of the Centenary year, for the same region of country, by a stil nore glorious and successful demonstration in the me city. We are not fully apprised of the plan operations, but presume that the exercises in the evening will be mostly of a social character with brief addresses from eloquent and distinguished speakers. We have no doubt from what s already announced—the names of speakers and promise made-that altogether the coming meetng will be more successful and satisfactory than the former one.

For the credit of Methodism we hope that n pains or labor or expense even will be spared, to nake the occasion in every respect a fitting close for the Centenary exercises of this year. It will be our last opportunity. Let us make it worthy of ourselves, worthy of the cause we celebrate, and such an occasion as our descendants in the church shall delight to remember and praise at the elebration of our next Centennial.

We are in favor of the meeting, and heartily approve the action of the Committee. As the natter is decided, and the meeting is bound to be held, we bope our people will be a unit throughout New England, and say and do what they can in their respective places to make it successful. W wish there might be at least a representative from every Methodist society in New England nd more than one wherever they can be present Probably by next week a fuller announ will be made of programme, conditions and ob jects. For this grand and final rally we will say o every Methodist in Boston and vicinity, espec ially, as Gen, Grant said to Sheridan, "Go in," talk, labor, and pray, until victory is "organized, and success complete.

CENTENARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

\$2,039,741

Reported last week,

Erie, Penn., Simpson Church,

New York City, Thirty-Seventh St., Lexington Ave., partial, Duane Church, Eighty-fifth St., Brooklyn, Pacific St., additional, Sands St., Green Point Tabernacle, Washington Street, South Second St., Forsyth St., Hanson Place, additional, Hempstead, L. I., Janes Mission, L. I., Newtown, L. I Englewood, N. J., Mamaroneck, N. Y., additional, Passaic, N. J. Princeton, N. J., partial, New Brunswick, N. J., Syracuse, N. Y., West Berkshire, Vt., Newark, N. J., Central Church, Clinton St., Union St., Franklin St., Clinton Ave., Roseville Paterson, N. J. First Church, Market St., Clarksburg, N. J., Jersey City, N. J., Hedding Church, Kingwood, N. J., Crauberry, N. J., Froy, N. Y., State St., Pittsfield, Mass.. Cohocksink, Penn., Chestnut Hill, Penn., Paschalville, Penn... lestonville, Penn., Lancaster, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Wesley Chapel, Washington, Penn., Mansfield, Penn., Baldwin, Penn. Newport, Ohio, Pittsburg, Penn., additional, Salem, Ohio Braddock's Field, Penn. 1,000 Saxonville, Natick, Second Church, partial, Lynn, Boston St., "St. Paul's, partial,
East Weymouth, additional,
Lowell, St. Paul's, additiona Stoneham, partial,

\$2,344,80

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION AND COST OF LIQUORS.

The Revenue Commissioners furnish us with a estimate of the quantity of ardent spirits distilled and fermented, annually consumed in the United States, and the cost of it to the people of this country. That estimate is as follows: 42,000.000 gallons of distilled spirits, 186,000,000 of gallons of fermented liquors, in addition to 10,000,000 gallon of imported liquors. The estimated cost of the same is \$500,000,000. Bear in mind that this is the estimate of liquor consumed in the United States alone. The government derives an annual revenue from this liquor business of 847,727,276. The above of course does not include the quantity of liquor smuggled into the country on which no duties are paid, nor the immense quantities of di tilled spirits secretly manufactured of which th government has no knowledge. This would in crease the total amount consumed to millions gallons more, and add millions of dollars to the whole cost beyond the enormous estimates give

A very small proportion of this is consumed for nedicinal and mechanical purposes, while the rest an overwhelming balance, is drank, to the amazing etriment of the American people. We wish we could furnish an exact estimate, in dollars and cents, of the enormous loss sustained annually by labor and capital in consequence of this drinking, in order to place it side by side with the amount of evenue received by the government from the sale and manufacture of this one article of hurtful beverage. We believe the balance of loss to the ne tion would be not less than ten dollars to ever dollar received by the government. Yet that would be but a tithe of the evil compared with the wo tenary objects. If they will do so, we will care- and suffering entailed upon individuals, families

Herald, in connection with the respective societies. strong drink. If the Commissioners could only group.

We wish them also to report to us their Centenary present a balance sheet, with the financial, physically and the southwest corresponding to the content of the content o

cal, intellectual, social, domestic, moral, spiritual, and eternal losses, correctly estimated and expressed, along with the gains, it would surprise and astound us all, even the advocates of temperate | end a chancel 13 feet deep, in which, in the rear of drinking. That showing, however, cannot be exhibited until the judgment of the great day. It will then appear how terribly Satan has triumphed by means of strong drink.

A COLORED MAN NOMINATED.

Mr. Charles L. Mitchell, a colored citizen of Boston, has been put in nomination as a candidate for the popular branch of the Massachusetts Legislature, with fair prospects of an election by the voters of Ward Six. As he is acknowledged to be well qualified to fill that office we hope he will be elected; for this would only be carrying into practice the political creed of the Old Bay State. The Boston Journal does itself credit by the following

It is one of the practical results of the political creed which Massachusetts has been foremost in advocating, and though it may strike some with surprise, it is certainly creditable to the district which made the nomination. Ward Six is the which made the nomination. Ward Six is the wealthiest ward in the State; it embraces within its limits more literary culture and more liberally educated men than any other representative dis-trict that we know of, and it is, with perhaps the exception of a ward in New Bedford, the only ward in this State which has a large number of colored voters. The ward is the home of John A. Andrew, and there seems to be a peculiar propriety that the first colored man elected as representative—as he undoubtedly will be—should come from a ward which possesses such marked characteristics. For our own part we heartily endorse the nomination. It shows the sincerity of the Republicans, and is a proof of their intention to carry out to the letter the political professions which they have been making. We believe that the color of the skin is not a ing. We believe that the color of the skin is not a badge of dishonor, and when qualified by education to hold the ballot, the man should be eligible to office. The nomines, we hear is a man of sense office. The nominee, we hear, is a man of sense and sagacity, and will do no discredit to the State.

The Daily Advertiser adds the following testimo nial: Mr. Mitchell, who now becomes a candidate, is respectable colored man who served in the war The addition of his name to the regular ticket wil

satisfy the views of all concerned. Report says that the citizens of Charlestown have also nominated a colored citizen for the Legislature

OUR WINTER CAMPAIGN.

In the all-absorbing interest of the Centenary w fear our subscription list has been sadly neglected. As these matters are happily disposed of, we not propose an early and vigorous canvass for the Herald. We are at work preparing the accounts for collection. But without waiting for these, we instart the thing AT ONCE, we propose to commence sending the Herald immediately on the receipt of the subscription price (\$2.50) and give credit to Jan. 1, 1868, thus making no charge for the remaining Nos. of this year. Observe, we shall print extra papers for those subscribers only as they come in, and shall not send back Nos. in any case. Hence the inducement to act promptly. Will our subscribers and agents do us the

favor to announce this proposal in the pulpit and prayer meeting, or any other appropriate place? Remember the money must accompany the order

F. R. MEMORIAL CHAPEL AT MIDDLETOWN. - We hope that the friends of the Wesleyan University in Boston and vicinity, also throughout New England will not forget to give something for the "Memorial Chapel." Do you appreciate the sacrifice made for our country by our fallen soldiers? then give something to the object, that their names may be gratefully recorded and their brave deeds worthily handed down to posterity. Let every family contribute something, if it be but a dollar, or even less. Put at least a brick into the wall. If you have already made your offerings and forgotten this, take advantage of this occasion to make an addenda to your contributions for this noble and praiseworthy object. Do not fail to read Prof. Newhall's brief article on this subject.

MEDALLION OF JOHN WESLEY .- We have received sole agent for its sale, the splendid Medallion Portrait of John Wesley is frosted silver, beautifully set in a large and elegant black walnut oval frame with a gilt border. Over the portrait in silver letters is the motto, "The world is my parish;" below it is the open Bible, from which goes up on either side a silver wreath almost enclosing the Portrait. It is a beautiful specimen of art, which would befittingly ornament any Methodist parlor. library, and Sunday School room in the land. We know of nothing ornamental that is more appropriate. We hope that most of our Sunday Schools will secure a copy by their Centenary contribu tions.

LIBRARY OF OLD ENGLISH DIVINES .- Hurd & Houghton, of New York, some months ago proposed to republish, in a neat and beautiful style, the works of the old English divines. The first installment of that work has appeared in the form of volume 1, of the sermons of Robert South, the merits the article in another column headed " Reading for

published in London and Dublin, and treats of the Palatines in Ireland, Origin and Progress of Methodism among the Palatines, Philip Embury and Mrs. Heck at Ballingran, Origin of Methodism in New York, etc. It shows the relation of Ireland to the origin of Methodism in the United States, the Canadas and Eastern British America, and concludes with a faithful presentation of the present condition of Irish Methodism and the difficulties which embarrass it, and what are its present necessities. There are only 200 copies sent to this country. These are in the hands of J. P. Magee, who will send a copy to any address on the receipt of

CHURCH FAIR IN CHARLESTOWN .- A fair and fes tival will be given by the ladies of Union Church n Charlestown to raise funds to carpet and upholster the new edifice, shortly to be completed. They wish to see all their friends from sister churches of the vicinity. The fair commences the 13th, and will continue four days.

MEMORIAL CHURCH AT WILBRAHAM.

Wednesday last was as memorable a day for Wilbraham as it was stormy—which is saying a great deal in both these respects. The addition of nearly population of the town-with a prospect of angmenting the throng of students this present yearmade it imperative that there should be provided has a truth commensurate to its goodness. The religion and education, determined on going forward in a new church enterprise. After carefully consulting the necessities and cir-

cumstances of the case, the matter of designing the proposed edifice was referred to Messrs. A. C. Marlovers of religion in the community.

lish, and is treated in a simple, picturesque manner, few mouldings being used-the whole effect being

west gables, while in the north is a "rose window."

ner of the tower it is intended to place a bust of John Wesley. The interior of the church will be finished with nave and aisle, having at the south the pulpit, is the choir. The organ will be located in the southeast corner. At the southwest corner is the tower-vestibule and stairs to committee rooms. At the northerly end, opposite the pulpit

is located the chapel, which, by a somewhat nev arrangement, is capable of being used as a part of the audience room, thus making the whole sitting accommodations of the church, with the 700 sittings in the audience room, equal to 1000. The size of the main building is 60x92, and that of the chapel 34x88. The roof is of open timber construction, of the "hammer beam" pattern over the nave, the aisle-roof and bays between the columns being supported by arches. The windows will be filled with stained glass. The height of the spire is 125 feet.

Wednesday last being the day fixed upon for laying the corner-stone, notwithstanding the severe storm of the season, which continued unabated till the appointed hour, a large congregation convened, nearly filling the old Methodist Church, which is situated immediately contiguous to the south wall of the new edifice.

The ritual address was read by the pastor, as wa also the first hymn. The ritual prayer was offered by the Rev. David Sherman. The first scripture lesson was read by Bro. David K. Merrill, the congregation alternating in each successive verse The second scripture lesson in the ritual was read by Rev. John Peterson. The second hymn was read by Rev. Mr. Foster, of the Congregations Church; after which Rev. Wm. F. Warren, D.D., preached a discourse from Matthew xxi. 42: "The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner; this is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes."

In introducing his subject, Dr. Warren observe that these words were spoken by the Psalmist by way of prophetic anticipation. They found their first fulfillment in the elevation of Christ to the right hand of God, and would reach their final and complete accomplishment in the triumph of his kingdom over all its foes. Between these two points of time God was constantly bringing events to pass in fulfillment of this ever standing prophecy. The preacher gave as an illustration the triumpu of Christianity in the Roman empire, where it began as a rejected stone, and in the end became the headstone of the corner. The same thing was repeated in the Reformation, and in the history of the religious movement whose success the Methodists were now commemorating. Speaking more fully of this movement, by which Methodism had become vite an effort immediately for new subscribers. To so prominent and influential, the preacher brought out two points: 1st, that it was the work of God, the Lord's doing;" and 2d, that it was a great and memorable work, "marvelous in our eyes, The first point was illustrated, first, by a contem plation of the distinctive aim of Methodism; second, by a review of the means which it has em ployed to attain this end; and third, by speaking of its fruits. Under the second head, the extent and memorable character of the work was shown by reference to its rise and development in Grea Britain, and its effects upon the other countries of

the old world, and upon America. Rev. D. Sherman, assisted by the master build er, Porter Cross, Esq., then performed the cerenony of laying the corner-stone; the rain having ceased, the closing prayer by Dr. Cooke, and the singing of the last hymn by the choir, took place at the foundation of the new church. The enediction was pronounced by Bro. Sherman, and

the congregation dispersed. The following articles were enclosed in the box deposited under the corner-stone: Methodist Discipline, 1864; Stevens' Centenary of Methodism; Phonographic Report of the Debates, etc., of the New England Methodist Convention; Statistical History of the First Century of American Methodism, by Rev. Mr. Goss; Methodist Hymn Book; Historical Address at the Centennial Celebration o Wilbraham, by Rev. R. P. Stebbins; Zion's Herald. Christian Advocate, Western, Northwestern, Central, and S. S. Advocates, The Methodist, The Right Way, Christian Apologist. Pictorial Centennial, Springfield Republican, Springfield Weekly Union: Fortieth Annual Catalogue of Wesleyan Academy; MSS. History of the Wilbraham M. E. Church, including list of official and private members, by the pastor; Minutes of the sixty-seventh annual sesion of the New England Conference; Minutes of the six New England Annual Conferences. M.

READING FOR PREACHERS AND LAYMEN

A delicious treat awaits the Christian reading public. And yet "delicious" is altogether too effeminate a word to characterize the solid, invigorating repast whose preliminary course just appears This first morsel, juicy, meaty and appetizing, is Vol. I of the discourses of our old friend, that ro bust thinker, enthusiastic royalist and flerce hater of Papists and Puritans, Robert South. This doughty old champion of the divine right of kings, now steps out in the newest and most splendid costume before a people whose fathers he cursed with the godliest of anathemas. From the legitimate of which may be inferred from a careful reading of children of those whom he characterizes as the usurping, devouring Nimrods" of the Common wealth, of that Cromwell whom we find here se forth as a "bankrupt, beggarly fellow, who entered the Parliament house with a threadbare, torn METHODISM is the title of an elegantly bound book, cloak and greasy hat, and perhaps neither of them paid for"-from the legitimate children of these 'surly republicans" he will now gather a far wider audience and receive as hearty an appreciation as ever greeted him in the courts and cathedrals of the Stuarts. An American will smile at his rancorous royalty, while he will enjoy the broad, healthful common sense, rich suggestiveness quaint humor, pungent wit, and slashing satire that are the unmistakable earmarks of old Robert South. He is everywhere piquant and pithy, but

never turns aside a moment to say a brilliant thing. His style is perfectly clear and neat; you catch his thought at once, never being lost while traveling with South in Barrow's labyrinth, or smothered in l'aylor's flower beds. All is robust, masculine, inrigorating. Take a few sample sentences: "An Aristotle was but the rubbish of an Adam, and Athens but the rudiments of Paradise." "The knowledge of the great and profound truths of religion is a knowledge that men are not

so much to study as to live themselves into; a knowledge that passes into the head through the heart. I have heard of some, that in their later years, through the feebleness of their limbs, have been forced to study upon their knees, and I think it might well become the youngest and the stronges to do so too. . . . If the heart be plously dispe 1000 students last year to the regular church-going the natural goodness of any doctrine is enough to vouch for the truth of it. For in morals, as well as in metaphysics, there is nothing really good but nore commodious sanctuary privileges than the truths of Christ crucified are the Christian's philostwo straitened village churches afforded. Yield- phy, and a good life is the Christian's logic, that ing to this, the friends of those twin-born influence, great instrumental introductive art that must guide the mind into the former." "A good inclination i but the first rude draught of virtue; but the finish ing strokes are from the will."

These extracts give just a taste of the sound healthful practicality that pervades every page tin and Samuel J. F. Thayer, of this city-the priv. There is material in one of these discourses for ilege of consummating it will be transferred to the twenty of the average sermons of some "pop" ular" preachers to-day. In the richness of his re-These gentlemen, after carefully considering the sources he shows a lofty scorn of economizing mportance of the work committed to them, and thoughts or illustrations. These volumes are sure pecially thoughtful of the fact that an edifice of to command the attention of all preachers who this character ought to be a strong and salutary have a keen scent for first class books. And we educator of the taste of the thousands of students would geatly hint to laymen who, at donation time, coming within and gazing upon its walls-set them- are troubled and anxious over the important probelves about the work with the determination that lem "what does the minister want?" that they it should be, as it ought to be, one of the most may consult their own interest as well as that of chaste and harmonious structures in the country.

their pastors by having an eye on the "Library of a people. The third Sabbath especially, on which

And yet South is but the first dish on a royal bill of fare. If the public know when they are well carefully studied. The main building is located served, and signify their appreciation in an appre side to Main street, and showing a facade of about priate manner, other delicacies are to follow. This 120 feet, the tower being at the southwesterly cor- proposed "Library of the Old English Divines," ner, a porch nearly in the centre, and the chapel which the enterprising publishers, Hurd & Hough gable being prominent on the northerly end; the ton, are ready to offer to the American public, emrindows are carefully grouped, and of consider- braces such names as Baxter, Barrow, Bunyan able variety in form, triplets being in the south and Hooker, Howe, Stillingfleet, Jeremy Taylor, Cudworth and Waterland. "There were giants in The material is a free stone quarried in the vicin- those days," of whom we have heard much and ity, with copings, offsets, water tables, etc., of Long- know little. It is difficult to over-estimate the obeadow stone, with tooled surfaces. The tower, 'ligation under which the Christian church of our,

You see by this that it is little by little that we fully preserve and in due time report them in the and communities, caused directly by spire, porch, and chapel gable form a most pleasing land will be placed to this house by this grand se- ing from the presence of the Lord. Dear Father ries of publications, which promise to make these mighty worthies walk our land, not precisely "in their habit as they lived," but in typographic beauty, of which they never dreamed. Here are the

very thews and sinews of Auglo-Saxon Protestantism. Yet to most of us these great names have no more meaning than the Hittite and Hivite, Perizzite and Jebusite of the Pentateuch. Let us see these mighty shades again, Barrow the exhaustive, Cudworth the learned, Stillingfleet the polemical, Tillotson, the most popular preacher of the 17th Century; Hooker the judicial, whose name has also been made by Hallam the synonym of "judicious;" Chillingworth the logical, of whom Locke said, "If you would have your son to reason well, let him read Chillingworth; of whom Anthony Wood said, "Chillingworth had such an extraordinary clear reason, that if the grand Turk or the devil could be converted, he was able to do it;" and Jeremy Taylor the gorgeous, efflorescing into trope and simile and classic verse and epigram,

"That younger Golden-lips or mines, Taylor, the Shakspeare of divines;"

let us see them all again! It will be a rich draugh of old wine that shall "make glad the heart" of the American church. F. H. N.

LETTER FROM JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

A sixth consideration-one bearing especially apon theological schools—is the more abundant and eligible fields of effort and usefulness which the large cities present to young men that are in the process of being educated for the ministry. Here may always be found openings and opportunities for exercising their gifts of preaching and exhortation. In all our large cities are numerous churches and pastors; and in connection with these the students of theology, and other schools, would always find fields of Christian activity more ample than all of them together would be able to occupy Such a little army of devoted evangelists, stationed in a great city and marshaled by some wise system, shaped, patronized, controlled, and guided by the ministry and churches, would set on foot and sustain a sacred effort in the shape of Sabbath Schools preachings, exhortations, visitings, tract distrib tions, and various heavenly charities, that would under God's mighty Spirit, unfailingly issue in un speakable and immortal blessings. At the same time, such a process would prove a valuable partif not the most valuable part-of the great preparation for a ministry like ours. Alas! what for us, and for the ministry of fire, is great book learning, if that be all? To act-to act upon the masses-to act upon these wisely, strongly, faithfully, evangelically, lovingly, savingly-this is the great upshot; and failing here, we fail disastrously and fatally and utterly.

Then rally your young men in medias res, and i the midst of the multitude. Give them a chance to work at books and at men too; and away with the water till they shall have learned to swim. A seventh consideration favoring the large cities

as the seats of our important schools is connected with what may be termed the city spirit, or genius. It is a spirit of energy, activity, enterprise. The great city multitude seems awake, and sprightly, and earnest. There is an elasticity of step, a quickness of movement, a directness of eye, a general vivacity of aspect. The philosophy of all this it is not necessary here to inquire into. Doubtless the excitement of trade, the whirl of business everywhere apparent, the perpetual passing and repassing, and meeting and counter-meeting of the multitude, the mystical influence of one upon another, "as iron sharpeneth iron," when large numbers of moving people are in near proximity,-all these circumstances and others more subtle and concealed, may contribute to awaken this sprightly genius of the city life and movement. The phenomenon is hardly perceptible by him who daily mingles in the stir. But when the countryman, who but seldom leaves his staid and quiet home and neighbors, visits the city for a day, no marvel if he stands astounded at the apparent hurry, turmoil, bustle, driving, pushing, clashing, clamor and uproar. Are not these swarms of eager people gone crazy? Are sympathy with the afflictions of others, so much they not "going it blind?" and drifting and hurrying they know not where? Not a bit of it. Every one has his goal, and is aiming for it. Every one Newport became her admiring friends, and many of plishing it; and because in passing at "double quick" toward every point of the compass, they cannot pause to make their manners to this countryman, they are therefore not the crazy party, but he, rather, for expecting any such attention. Now transfer the countryman to a new home somewhere along these city streets, and put him upon some business here that interests him, and a week will hardly clapse before he will gird his garment about him, and be seen running with the swiftest. The spirit of the multitude is contagious, and he has in-

haled it, and caught it, in spite of himself. And no harm here, but good rather; and if there e proper discretion and care, then I submit that there is a positive and great good. Introduce, if it please you, a thousand students into this same atmosphere of life and sprightliness. "Let them 'catch the spirit," and slough off their slowness and clumsiness and duliness and awkwardness and sleepiness and gumpishness; and let them come into sympathy with the activity and energy that will encompass them as an atmosphere, and emerge into a sphere of life and force and enterprise and

accomplishment. Thus the city also is a mighty educator: nor have I a doubt that its spirit of sprightliness and energy, combined with the more visible and palpable educational influences, would tend positively and powerfully to a proper and finished training of the outhful mind. The youth who is schooled mainly in the cloister and the woods, who spends all his student years amid what are termed "academic groves" and "classic shades," and an exclusively 'literary atmosphere," will almost certainly issue thence with but a very partial education. A scholar upon man, he is not as yet.

Finally, bear with me in a single additional suggestion:

Note well the existing wisdom, and the growing wisdom, in reference to this great question. It has transpired that New York has its University and Columbia College, Providence has Brown, Philadelphia has Girard, and the University of Pennsylvania, and the Polytechnic. Nashville, St. Louis and Chicago have their universities. Boston has Harvard, and New Haven has Yale. Chicago, New York. New Haven and Cincinnati have each its theological seminary; and Boston-which practically includes Cambridge-already has one, and will immediately have another; and I have reason to know that old Andover would gladly slide down thither if her fixtures were not so costly and heavy. She found out, years ago, that she was fatally anchored just twenty miles out of the way. And then as to the Romanists, in nothing is their notable worldly wisdom more apparent than in their almost exclusive selection of city sites for their more important schools. C. ADAMS. Jacksonville, Ill.

LETTER FROM LOWELL.

MR. EDITOR:-The Centenary services in this city were continuous through the month of October. A portion of each Sabbath was devoted to the sub ject by all the churches, a union sacramental ser vice being held on the afternoon of the 2d, and a union love feast on that of the 4th, in St. Paul's. Union Conference meetings were also held each Wednesday evening, except the second, when we had our Centenary celebration proper, (already noticed by yourself) with Drs. Butler and Patter and Rev. Bro. Cushing, of Auburndale, for speakers. The weather has been delightful. Such an October is scarcely remembered as God gave us in the offerings were made, was what Alexander Smith

"A straggler from the files of June."

It was more-an Indian summer day, of luscious light and warmth, full of autumnal ripeness. If you have recorded no worthier reference to the beautiful weather in this region, of the Centennial onth of October, 1866, let this stand as a slight recognition of the favor with which God regarded

Merrill was present by invitation, and took charge of the latter, opening it with one of those strong and beautifully simple prayers in which he so manifestly talks with God. What an hour of privilege and triumph it must have been to him, when he spoke of the beginning of Methodism in Lowell, of his preaching in the old "Red School-house," before the first church was built on "Chapel hill," and then looking around on the vast audience of the three churches which filled every nook and corner of the spacious edifice in which we were assembled. he raised his hands and exclaimed, "What hath God wrought!" A flush of light and victory was on the warrior's brow.

The testimonies were of the usual kind, except that denominational glorification fairly boiled over. one man saying that he was converted so many years ago "reading the Methodist Discipline." No wonder they thanked God for the doctrines and labors of the church through which they all, without an exception, had been brought to Christ. I wondered whether, if any other denomination were celebrating their Centennial, they could so universally say that they had been saved by the church to which they belong. Methodism has received little of the fruit of other churches, but has imparted much of

We fully agree with the editor of the Christian Advocate as to the "moral advantages" of the Centenary. The result here has evidently been an enlarged acquaintance with Methodism, its history, aims and enterprises, a higher appreciation of it, and increased respect and love for the instrumentality so highly honored in effecting good in the earth. A deep sense of gratitude has been awakened, and an earnest spirit of consecration, as its prospective mission has dawned on our faith like a vision of prophecy or a glimpse of the Millennial morn. The bond of union has been strengthened between the churches, and they have been drawn into holier and closer fellowship of Christian love. Our altars flame with revival fires: our meetings close amidst the tears and shouts of the redeemed.

The collections are not so far completed that I can report exact amounts, but enough is known of the result to justify me in saying that they will be generous, noble, considering that all the churches have just been lifting hard to pay off the debts on their houses of worship. It is regretted by some that the Central church have thought it necessary to apply the most of their Centenary offering to paying the remainder of their church debt. But after long and prayerful deliberation it was felt to be an almost absolute necessity, in view of the fact that the other churches are free, taken in connection with the other fact that our congregations here are constantly changing-facts which only those acmainted with Lowell society can fully appreciate: and so these noble brethren, who have already done so much during their brief history as a third church organization, from their moderate means, absurd notion of restraining the youth from the laid on God's altar the noble sum of over three thousand dollars, to be increased by measures already instituted another thousand, which will wipe off their church debt. Lowell, Nov. 1.

DEATH OF HANNAH EASTON.

The Newport papers announce the death of this estimable Methodist lady, so well known to our preachers, who, during a half century, have had ppointments in that beautiful city. We expect an obituary of her, but, meanwhile cannot but refer to her precious memory. The famous "beach" at Newport, the source of its wealth, bears her family name. It was the property of her father, as also the adjacent lands, now the scenes of the most plendid domestic rural architecture in the nation Yet by unfortunate incidents in the disposal of this now invaluable property, her father left her and an infirm sister with barely the means of subsistence. She lived to see others rolling in wealth and luxury on the old and endeared premises. But though bearing, through most of her long life, a rarely equaled burden of affliction, she bore it patiently. maintaining a singular cheerfulness, a remarkable lighter than her own, and a continual course of well-doing. The elder preachers of Methodism in to other fields. She was characteristically modest in her own religious pretensions, but always delighted in the more demonstrative religious attainments of others. Her mind was clear and vigorous, quite above mediocrity, even in advanced years. The freshness of her youthful sentiments never faded, and the loss, one after another, of her old friends, seemed only to intensify her affections towards them, for she delighted to anticipate the renewal of such ties in a serener world. We are sure that the whole community of Newport much revere the memory of this excellent woman, and not a few must have mourned with tears her departure, though, for her, it could not but be a

THE UNIVERSITY MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

The Memorial Chapel of the Weslevan University proves to be one of the most popular of the Centenary objects. The article of Bro. Round, published last week, sets forth clearly the patriotism and bravery of the sons of the Wesleyan which are to be commemorated in this monumental edifice. But there is another feature of this enterprise to which the attention of all our friends' should be drawn before they complete their Centenary thank-offerings. This Chapel will not only contain tablets in memory of our fallen heroes, but also a record, in monumental form, of the names of the donors. All who contribute \$100, or more, are entitled to inscribe their own names, or those of any friend that they may mention, upon this memorial tablet. Many are thus securing a record of beloved names upon this monument. Upwards of twenty such names were lately received from a single church, he may be; a man, and ready to act with man, and names of deceased friends, mothers and children, and other relatives, which survivors would see permanently recorded in this sacred spot. The names of soldiers also who fell, no one knows when or where, whose dust is watched by the resurrection angel alone, will by the affection and thoughtfulness of surviving comrades in arms be kept in

RELIGIOUS AND CHURCH INTELLIGENCE. Claremont, N. H .- Rev. S. G. Kellogg writes Oct. 27: "God is with us in Claremont. Twenty-eight

young persons have been baptized since our camp

meeting in September; several others have joined class, and the work is still progressing." Centenary of German Methodism .- Rev. Dr. Nast said, in a meeting at the re-opening of Asbury Chapel in Cincinnati, that the celebration of the Centenary of German Methodism in America will

In the Arkansas Conference of the Southern Methodist Church there are reported 6,206 white and 235 colored members, 71 local preachers, 475 adults and 136 infants baptized, 68 Sunday Schools. 39 super-

intendents, 178 teachers, and 1,648 scholars.

Robel Methodists in Tennessee.—A writer in the Nashville (Tenn.) Press and Times says: A Northern man came down here to sell an engraving of Christ. He thought he could sell one to the Methodist Publishing House, where there were so many preachers, but they treated him with con-tempt. He saw they had a good many pictures in gilt hanging around the room. He looked and saw Gen. Lee, Gen. Johnston, President Jeff. Davis, Stonewall Jackson and company. He made some remarks about their pictures. They told him they

they had no use for his. Theological Discussion through the Press .- A disussion of the subject "Scriptural Baptism, and the Relative Merits of Sprinkling and Immersion, has been arranged to take place between Rev. S. H. Nesbit, D.D., editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, and Rev. J. S. Dickerson, of the Philadelphia National Baptist. The arguments are to ap-

pear in the two papers. The Presbyterian Synod of West Pennsylvania at its late meeting, resolved, that in consideration of the increasing population, religious importance and peculiar character of the "oil regions," this Synod will employ and support a missionary whose labor shall, for the greater portion of his time, be given

Churches in Brooklyn, N. Y .- "There are in our attempts to glorify his name.

The meetings have been largely attended, and interesting and profitable. The sacramental and love feast occasions, especially, were seasons of refreshultarian, and some 12 to fifteen others of various

been with the Methodist and Congrega-Conu., returns thanks to the pastor and of the Congregational Church, of Woodak Hill, and others in that vicinity, for a present of \$18 cash, and other valuables; in all

gentucky M. E. South Conference.-The vote of Kentucky Conference on concurring with the yeas 47-nays, 4.

Northwest Texas Conference of the M. E. nimously voted in favor of th sitions in regard to a change of the name church, and the introduction of lay represen-

Southern General Assembly's Committee of nation is actively at work. The Central Pres-g says that about fifty different issues will be completed, of which sixty thousand vol-

Est New Jersey Boptist Association .- During the clational year several of the churches ved precious seasons of revival. Four churches have had additions by bapnd two of them received by baptism over four others over 50 each, and eleven 20 each. The total baptisms for the 81,000,000. m. having a total membership of 7911, a Queer Translation .- The Christian Observer

The Baptists of the North are issuing a new saltion of the Bible, in which the word hell is safet the underworld—Capernaum, exalted to

o be cast down to the underworld the gates of the underworld shall not prevail gates the church, etc; 'in the underworld the aman lifted up his eyes, being in torment." agregationalism in New Hampshire .- The num of churches is 189: ministers 178, of whom 78 pastors, 64 stated supplies, and 37 without e. Six licentiates are reported. The church lers, 5,910 males, 13,540 females; total, 19.456; is 562 less than the number reported last The additions 885. The baptisms were 340

collections reported is \$45,744.80, which is more than the amount reported last year. ongregationalism in Maine .- The minutes of this just been published, showing a total of churches, an increase of one since last year. ate, including twelve licentiates, is 199-last 192. The total membership in these churches 1949, an increase of 145 since last year. The of contributions for benevolent objects is

Escopal Close Communion .- Bishop William connecticut, says: "No member of any relig-society outside of the church can receive her ion without a violation of a fundaallaw of the Liturgy; and no clergyman can ister it to such a person without a violation s ordination vows. The rubric commands no persons shall be admitted to the ho!y com-

The receipts of the American Board for the month ath of the financial year, the receipts, as usual,

receipts of the American Baptist Mission for the month of September, were \$9,285.05. amount from April 1st to Sept. 30th, \$41,-

tholic Results .- The late Catholic fair a Worath of the Bishop of Calcutta.—Dr. Cotton, op of Calcutta, was drowned while disembark-nom a steamer on the Ganges.

PERSONAL.

lev. W. P. Strickland, D.D., of the New York ference, has severed his connection with the E Church, says the Western Christian Advocate,

Teare glad to learn that Hon. Lucius W. Pond, cester, has been unanimously renominated rite State senate, by the Republicans of the First mester Senatorial District. Mr. Pond is a war man of great promise, a wealthy and beneva layman of the Laurel Street Methodist Church presser. He is right on the Temperance ques- has passed a bill disfranchising deserters.

Im. G. Blakely arrived in this city from Austin. rada, last Saturday, and will remain in this vi-

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Domestic. here was a snow storm in parts of Maine and W Hampshire, on the 26th ult.

ov. Cony has appointed Thursday, the 29th inst. hanksgiving day in Maine.

Mrs. Mai. Gen. Wool was struck with paralysis Her residence in Troy, N. Y., on the 31st ult. here was a killing frost in Georgia on the 1st

The corner-stone of the new St. Mary's Catholic

arch in New Bedford was laid last week. Iwo new telegraph lines are to be laid between

afoundland and the main land. for Swann, of Maryland, wants a guard of Uni-States troops stationed at Baltimore, on elec-

day, at each of the polls. le guards have been removed from Jeff. Davis'

and he has been granted the freedom of ited States Senator Wright, of New Jersey,

in the 1st inst. His place in Congress will be & U. S. District Court for Virginia assembled

ofolk, on the 1st inst., and adjourned to Dec.

liston received 237,300 barrels of flour during

month of October: more than half was brought

Bangor Whig says: "Potatoes are plenty throughout Maine, New Brunswick and

Scotia, at 45 to 55 cents." he street lamps of the city simultaneously by been submerged in water a week. as of an electro-magnetic battery, operated by

is said that the administration does not fully we of Gen. Sheridan's order relative to Mexidafairs, especially the language applied to Max-

and his French relations. e Oregon Legislature has appropriated \$1.000,regon Central Railroad, to be built from Port-

ex-rebel Postmaster General Reagan puba long letter referring to his former letter.

very strongly in favor of granting negro sufand all other rights the same as white men. accting was held in Boston, on the 2d inst., to er the subject of educating the poor whites of both, as an important means of regeneration

city authorities of Richmond, Va., propose de the municipality into five school districts education of the colored children. Schools

eady in operation with success. and Mrs. Iturbide, descendents of the late

of Mexico, are at Randall, on Georgeleights, Va. Their son, who was adopted

Mt. Mew, U. S. inspector of steamers, says the log Star was a strong, safe boat, and if she

The greatest growth for the past few | which they intend to settle. They are to pay five dollars an acre for the land in six years.

Nearly 2000 Germans leave Europe every week for the United States, in the Bremen and Hamburg mail steamers. A company is established at Coenhagen to encourage the immigration of Danes, Norwegians and Swedes to the United States.

The Navy Department has sold no monitors to any foreign government; private parties, all of them American citizens, have offered propositions, withal Conference in changing the name of the to that of Episcopal Methodist Church was, 15—nays, 7. On concurring in lay representations, with out stating for whom they wished to purchase, but the government has decided not to sell any of that class of ships.

are unable to pay the fees at Washington College, believing that young men who receive their educa tion under such circumstances will pay when able. Perhaps this is one reason why the number of applicants has reached 800.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the month of Ostober were \$26,414.430, against \$30.457,983 for the corresponding month last year. The total resalop for Maine. - The Rev. Henry A. Neely, of ceipts for the present fiscal year to that date are Tyrk, was elected Bishop of Maine at a spec-a York, was elected Bishop of Maine at a spec-avention of the diocese held Oct. 31st, in Gar-

> It is stated that A. T. Stewart has decided not to erect the houses for the poor of New York on the lands offered by a wealthy citizen for that purpose. but will himself prosecute the object to completion at an expense approximating nearer \$5,000,000 than

A man named James Thompson, and all his children-three boys of tender age-were upset in a boat which they had loaded with sand, at Oldtown, Me., on the 2d inst, and all were drowned. The father took his boys in his arms and sank while attempting to save them.

Up to Nov. 1st, over 200.000 immigrants have anded at New York during the present year, and the total for the year will probably reach 250,000. The immigration to Southern ports is larger than usual. The total immigration to this country for the year will probably be 300,000, which is largely in excess of last year.

The work of removing the archives and documents of the State Department, at Washington, to the Protestant Orphan Asylum building on 14th at. The additions 889. The baptisms were 340 alis, and 222 infants, 124 less than were reported eyear. The whole number reported in Sabbath sools is 23.702, a gain on the number reported eyear of 1,420. The whole amount of charitative of the same Street, which has been leased to the Government for five years, was commenced Oct. 1. preparatory to tearing down the old State Department building

to make room for the Treasury extension. The annual convention of the Faculties of New England Colleges was in session last week at Williamstown. Yale, Harvard, Tufts, Brown, Middletown and Dartmouth Colleges are represented by Presidents Hill, Miner, Sears, Cummings and Smith, and Professors Thatcher, Lowell, Marshall, Green, Harrington and Noyes. The object of these meet ings is the discussion of methods of instruction

The operations of the State Constabulary in this city, during the week ending Oct. 24, have resulted as follows: One new liquor dealer has been discov ered: 6 dealers were notified to discontinue the traffic, and 4 have discontinued; 148 were prosecuted for selling liquor and 22 for violation of the Sunday law; also 4 for keeping houses of ill-fame and 2 for peddling without a license.

Gov. Swann, of Maryland, has removed the Baltimore Police Commmissioners for alleged illegal conduct in going back of the registration list and refusing the votes of late rebels, although their names were registered. Gen. Grant went to Baltimore on the 1st inst., to prevent anticipated trouble. The old Commissioners caused the new ones to be arrested last Saturday. A writ was served for their r in aid of the Sisters of Charity netted \$8000. release, but the Warden of the jail can legally defer the execution of the writ three days, which would make the new Commissioners too late to influence the election on Tuesday.

The Best Musical Instrument for the Family .-"The piano-forte," says the American Baptist, "ex-tensively as it is used, is not so well adapted to all the purposes of sacred and secular music as another instrument which is now justly claiming a large share of public attention, and which has already united with the Presbytery-Oid School-of been extensively introduced into schools, churches, as Island. The Doctor was formerly a member chief organists, musicians, and artists of America we mean Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organ

> Political The Legislature of Gerogia is in session. It op poses the Constitutional amendment.

The Legislature of Vermont passed the Consti tutional amendments on the 30th ult. The House The recent election in Tennessee for filling of

vacancies in the State Legislature has resulted in the gain of two Republican members. Geary's full official majority in Pennsylvania is 18,216. In the Legislature the House stands 62

Union to 38 Democrats; the Senate stands 24 Union and 12 Democrats-making 36 Union majority on A Republican party has been organized in Geor-

gia. A State Central Committee was elected by the delegates of the Convention of Southern Loyalists which recently assembled at Philade!phia, and an active political campaign will be com menced at the first favorable opportunity.

Foreign. The cotton crop of Egypt is said to be very large The Irish Bishop of Tuam and Lord Plunkett

The cattle plague had almost died out in Eng-Cardinal Szitowski, Prince Primate of Hungary,

died on the 19th, aged 81 years. The Greek Synod has granted the independence of the Roumanian church.

The military and naval forces of Russia have been ordered to be raised to their full strength. Count Berthamy is to succeed Count Montholor

as French Minister at Washington. The famine continues in India, and the cholere

has also appeared in the famine districts. Austria tolerated no papers in Venice. Now there are thirteen.

The London Times says that the Russian Government ernment is intriguing for the farther disintegration The Liverpool police have seized a Fenian

combustible, a liquid, which takes fire spontane-Frenchman in New Orleans proposes to light ously when exposed to the air, even after having The project submitted in France and England to

the Spanish Government for the settlement of the Chilian difficulty has been approved by the Queen and her Ministers.

The Emperor Napoleon has informed the Empress Carlotta that she had better tell Maximillian to cede two of the provinces to the United States wen per cent, twenty years bonds in aid of in order to consolidate his rule in Mexico.

A revolution in Spain and the dethronement of the Queen, are said to be favored by the Infanta Henri de Bourbon, brother to the King of Spain who professes democracy, and aims at the leader

The Spanish government has issued a decree that any person of color living as a slave in the Spanish dependencies shall, without distinction of age or sex, become free from the moment that he or she may touch the soil of Spain or any other country

which slavery does not exist. BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Nov. 3. T.J. Abbott. S Benton-Lorenzo Beale-G W Bridge. letcher. J E Gifford. A S Townsend. F J Wagner.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Received from Oct. 27 to Nov. 3.

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Saustin—A Paiken 2—C Andrews—M Fabbott—H Babbott—I Babbott—I Waddeman—W Mallen—J A Buckley—G W Baker—I Bead of full crew would probably have been and a full crew would probably have been lif not, the boats could have been manned be passengers saved.

Letters Received from Oct. 27 to Nov. 3.

Saustin—A Paiken 2—C Andrews—M Fabbott—H Babbott—I W Addeman—W Mallen—J A Buckley—G W Baker—I Bead Oct.—I W Addeman—W M Allen—J A Buckley—G W Baker—I Bead Oct.—I W Addeman—W M Allen—J A Buckley—G W Baker—I Bead Oct.—I W Addeman—W M Allen—J A Buckley—G W Baker—I Bead Oct.—I W Addeman—W M Allen—J A Buckley—G W Baker—I Bead Oct.—I W Addeman—W M Allen—J A Buckley—G W Baker—I Bead Oct.—I W Addeman—W M Allen—J A Buckley—G W Baker—I Bead Oct.—I W Addeman—W M Burnham—A Bailey—G B Beare—I Bead Oct.—I Babott—I W Addeman—W M Burnham—A Bailey—G B Beare—I Bead Oct.—I Babott—I W Addeman—W M Burnham—A Bailey—G B Beare—I Bead Oct.—I Babott—I W Addeman—W M Burnham—A Bailey—G B Bailey—E Barnham—B Beare—I Bead Oct.—I Babott—I W Addeman—W M Burnham—A Babott—I Babott—I B Abbott—I B Abbott—I W Addeman—W M Burnham—A Babott—I Babott—I B Abbott—I W Addeman—I Babott—I B Abbott—I B Abbott—I W Addeman—I Beare—I Bead Oct.—I W Addeman—I Beare—I Bead Oct.—I Babott—I Babot

Special Aotices.

HERALD CALENDAR. S. S. Convention, at Northampton, Mass., Nov. 8. Ministerial Association, at Newport, N. H., Nov. 14, 15. Ministerial Association, at Columbia, Me., Dec. 17, 18.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The Bromfield Street I. E. sabbath School will give a public Exhibition in the chief of the public school will give a public Exhibition in the chief of the public school will be seen to the public school will be seen to the chief of the public school will be seen to the school will be school will be seen to the school will be sc

NEWBURY SEMINARY.—Examination of Classes, Mon-lay and Tuesday, Nov. 12th and 15th. Address before the Laddes' Literary Society," Rev. W. S. Palmer, Monday, Nov. 2th. 7. P. M. 2th. 7, P. M.
Address before the "Band," Hon. J. S. Adams, Secretar
f the Board of Education, Puesday, Nov. 13th, 7, P. M.
Students' Exhibition, Wednesday, Nov. 14th, 10, A. M.
Soneert, Wednesday, 7, P. M.
S. E. QUIMBY. THE WHITE MOUNTAIN MINISTERIAL ASSOCIA

ON will hold its next regular meeting at Warren, N. H. e-day, Weduesday and Thursday, Nov. 13th, 14th and 15th Preaching, Tuesday evening, by Rev. T. Clutterouck; Wed sday evening, by Rev. A. B. Russell; Thursday evening, b Rev. I. Carter.

ESSAYS: By Rev. C. H. Smith on the question, "Is the Resurrection Infant Body Susceptible of Growth?" by Rev. A. B. Russell on "The Nature of the Resurrection Body;" by Rev. L. Howard on "The Intermediate State of the Dead." sketch of Sermon, by Rev. M. T. Cilley, on I Cor. ili. 10-15. Other members of the Association will come prepared with essays and sketches on subjects of their own selection.

In behalf of Executive Committee,

S. P. HEATH, Chairman.

North Haverhill, N. H., Oct. 29.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

BANGOR DISTRICT—THIRD QUARTER.

Deccmber—West Hampden, 8, 9; Garland, 15, 16; Corinth, 22, 23; Parkman, 29, 30.

January—Atkinson 5, 6; Patten, 12, 13; Caraboo, 19, 20; Houlton, 26, 27; Quarterly Conference at Danforth, 29, evening ning. February-Lincoln, 2, 3; Brewer, 9, 10; St. Albans, 16, 17; North searsport, 23, 24.

March-Bangor, 2, 3.

LUTHER P. FRENCH.
Oldtown, Oct. 30. NEWBURY SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE NSTITUTE.—Whiter Term begins Nov. 22d. Newbury, Vt., Oct. 30.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY, EAST GREENWICH, R. I.—Winter Term begins Thursday, Nov. 8th. Address REV. J. T. Edwards, Principal. SOCIAL LEVEE.—The Ladies of the Saratoga Street M. E. Church will hold a Social Levee in the vestry of their church on Wednesday evening, Nov. 7th. They will endeavor to gratify their patrons with singing, speeches and a good supper, as susual on such occasions. Fickets at \$1 each will be for sale at the door, and at J. P. Magee's, No. 5 Cornhill. The proceeds of the Levee are for the benefit of the Society. Doors open at \$64 o'clock.

LYNN DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION -he Annual Convention will be held on Wednesday, No

Marriages.

In this city, at the Hanover Street M. E. Church, Oct. 31-t, by Rev. G. F. Cox, David S. Howes, Esq., of Ashfield, Mass., of Miss Ellen Ashey, of this city.
On Thursday morning, Nov. 1st, by Rev. G. F. Cox, Mr. Jas.
A. Fowler to Emily E. Jones.
In East Boston, Oct. 27th, by Rev. E. D. Winstow, Mr. Geo.
H. Keene to Miss Eliza E. Frost, all of E. Boston.
In East Boston, Nov. 1, by Rev. T. N. Haskell, Samuel J.
Pearl, Esq., of Charlestown, to Miss Elizabeth Irving, of Boston.

reari, Esq., of Charlestown, to Miss Elizabeth Irving, of Boston.

In Charlestown, Oct. 25th, by Rev. C. N. Smith, Mr. Lysander Cole to Miss Adelaid H. Clear, both of C; also, Oct. 31st, Ur. John D. Bean to Miss Louisa McKenzie, both of C. In Chelsea, Vt., Oct. 25th, by Rev. J. A. Sherburn, Mr. B. T. I. Porter, of Woburn, Mass., to Miss Mary Annette, daughter of Solomon Allen, Esq., of East Brookfield, Vt. In Sangus, Oct. 31, by Rev. P. Wood, Mr. Samuel A. Wormtead, of Saugus, to Miss Maria M. Smith, of Lynn; also, Nov. st, Mr. Dennis S. Newhall to Miss Juliette Hitchings, daugher of Albert Hitchings, Esq., all of Saugus, In Chelsea, Oct. 28th, by Rev. Josiah Higgins, Mr. Josiah rarker Higgins, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss Lovina Adams, of rovincetown, Mass.

Grant, of Newfield.

In E. Cananu, N. H., Oct. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. W. Adams, Mr. Augustus Shepard to Miss Marcia A. Hadley, both of Canana.

In Claremont, N. H., Oct. 6th, by Rev. S. G. Kellogg, Mr. B. C. Woolson, of Newark, N. Y., to Mrs. Franuse Avery, of C., Oct. 7th, Mr. William Coffin to Miss Nellie A. Rugg, both of C.

Deaths.

In South Boston, Nov. 2d. Mr. Henry Crane, aged 25 years A great sufferer, bis end was peace through faith in Christ. In Dorchester, Oct. 17th, Freddie Heburd Allen, child o Herbert F. and Susie Hebard Allen, aged 2 months and, 1

Business Aotices.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER is the best preparation extant for Pressing. For sale by all Druggists. 4t. Nov. 7. A DEAR ARTICLE .- Those who buy the common Yello

Soap, which dissolves and wastes so rapidly in use, have a dear article. Those who buy Pyle's O. K. Soap, made on the English plan, which becomes extremely hard, will save fifty per cent. in cost and labor, and have their garments look much better. No other Soap is required where it is used, neither for the bath or toilet. Try it and be satisfied. All the pest grocers have, or should have it. 1t. Nov. 7.

LADIES WHO STUDY health and comfort will doubtless exmine Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporter. In it will be found a most important article of dress. It may be had every-

Scothing and Healing .- We might with truth add, cerainly curing in every case. No remedy known equals Coe's Cough Balsam for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption. It is an old and tried friend, and always proves true. 1t. N. 7. DR. R. GREENE, 18 Temple Place, Boston, cures Cancers Scrofula, and all diseases of the Blood. Pamphlet sen

DRY GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER.-The Ladies wil find a good assortment of Dress Goods, Shawls, Balmorals Capes, fc., fc., at our usual low prices, at 94 Hanover Stree

USE RENNE'S PAIN KILLING MAGIC OIL. -" It works like COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP .- A superio Toilet Soap, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils in con

tion with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of Lo dies and for the Nursery. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled. For sale by all Druggists. MOTHERS WHO HAVE DELICATE CHILDREN, who are su ject to Croup. When your child goes to bed wheezing and coughing, you know not before morning Croup may set in,

and before you can get a Physician, your child may be beyond the reach of help. Allen's Lung Balsam should always be kept in your house, and be given immediately when the first mptoms appear, which will remove the mucus colle the throat, and save the life of your dear child. For sale by the Dealers in Family Medicine generally. 2t. Oct. 31. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. Washington, Pa., June 25 866. Messrs. Perry Davis & Son. Dear Sirs :- Buring a reence of some ten years as a missionary in Siam and China, I and your vegetable Pain Killer a most valuable remedy for

that fearful scourge-the Cholera. In administering the medicine, I found it most effectual to give a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in a gill of hot water sweet ened with sugar. Then after about fifteen minutes, begin to give a tablespoonful of the same mixture every minute until relief is obtained. Apply hot applications to the extremities. Bathe the bowels and stomach with Puin Killer clear, and rub the limbs bri-kly. Of those who took the medicine faithfully in the way stated

bout eight out of ten recovered.
Oct. 31. 2t. Truly yours, CASSANDER'S MEDICATED BALM, for the Complexion, and ross, so popular is it with the ladies. Sold by M. S. Bunn Co., Boston; Chambers & Colder, Providence; E. Thornton, Jr., New Bedford; S. O. Dunbar, Taunton; and such is the call for it, that soon every druggist, milliner, dressmaker, and FLOOR OIL CARPETS-Cheap .- 700 pieces at 50 cents pe

ard. Just received by the New England Carpet Co., 75 Han FINE CARPETS CHEAP .- 100 pieces of Crossley's Printed pets in the market. New England Carpet Company, 75 Han-ELEGANT ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETINGS-

The New England Carpet Co. These invoices having been just bought at the present advanced state of the season, will be sold to our customers for less than importer's prices. New England Carpet Company, 73 Hanover Street, Boston. 3to31. AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE. - Brown's Vermifuge

with children and adults, attributed to other causes, s occa-sioned by worms. The "Vermifuge Comfits," although effect-ual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been success ully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in erad

eating worms, so hurtful to children.

Children having Worms require immediate attention, as negsect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of Worms in Children are often overlooked. tiforms in the stomach and bowels cause irritat be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combina tion of ingreatenesses the state of the stat

Litchfield's External Application.)—Warranted to cure Diph theria, and all Throat troubles. LITCHFIELD'S EXTERNAL APPLICATION, warranted to cure amatic and Sciatic Lameness, and all Lameness, when here is no Fracture. Price of each of the above, \$1.00 per bottle. G. A. LITCHFIELD & Co., Proprietors, Winchendon, Mass. GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., M. S. Burn & Co., Boston; OHN F. HENRY & CO., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents.

Sold by Medicine Dealers generally.

May 30.

LITCHFIELD'S DIPHTHERIA VANQUISHER. (Used with

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR .- The high redations of our best Physicians, combined with the approval of all who use Chevalier's Life for the Hair, places it beyond comparison with any other preparation in Europe or America for restoring gray hair to its original color, freshness, and beauty. It is certain to impart life and vigor to the weakest hair; will positively stop its falling out; will surely promote its growth; keeps the head clean; is soothing to a nervous temperament; heals any irritation of the scalp; contains noth ing injurious; and is the best Hair Dressing ever offered to the Public. Sold by all Druggists.
Sept. 19. cow6mos. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M.D.

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.
At market for the current week: Cattle, 2280; Sheep and Lambs, 9,238; Swine 4290: number, of Western Cattle 1006; Eastern Cattle, 431; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 553;

Cattle left over from last week, 300. PRICES. Beef Cattle-Extra, \$13.50 8 \$14.00; first quality 13.00 3 \$13.25; second quality, \$11.50 * \$12.50; third quality \$10.00 \$ \$11.00 P 100 fbs (the total weight of hides, tallow and Country Hides, 91 g 10e Ph; Country Tallow, 8 g 9c Ph.

Lamb Skins, \$1.00 @ 1.25 # Skin; Sheep Skins, 1.00 @ 1.25. There is not so large a supply of Cattle in market as there was last week. The quality, especially of the Western Beeves, was very fair. Several of the trains from the West did not get in until after dark night. There was several of the best ots that were taken at a commission upon their arrival yes terday. Trade has been quicker than it was last week, and prices remain unchanged from our last quotation Stores—Sales yearlings \$18 g \$30; two year olds \$32 to \$58; three year olds \$45 g \$65. There is not a large supply in market. Most of the best ones are sold for beef.

@ \$290 ₩ pair. There is a fair supply in market, but not an ctive demand. Milch Cows-Sales ordinary \$48 & 75; extra \$90 @ \$125; ore Cows \$35 @ \$50. Prices of Milch Cows depend altogeth er upon the fancy of the purchaser. Sheep and Lambs-The supply is not so large as it was las week, and trade is better. We quote sales at \$2.12, \$2.87, \$3.-00, \$3.25, \$3.40, \$3.75 @ \$4.00 % head. Swine—Wholesale, 00j @ 10c V b; retail, 10 @ 124c. V b. For Columbia County Pigs—wholesale, 11 @ 114c V b; retail,

Fat Hogs-3500 in market. Prices 101 @ 111c W B. RETAIL PRICE. INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET. INSIDE FANEUR HALL SABBELL

PROVISIONS. Turnips, # peck, # ;
p Butter, best, 40 @ 55 Beets, # peck, # ;
2d quality, 40 @ 45 Portaces, # pk, new, 00 @ ;
2d quality, 25 @ 35 Sweet Potatoes, pk, @ ;
ese, 10 @ 25 Shelfe Beans, qt, 00 @ ;
s, doz, # ;
f, fresh, 12 @ 35 Marrow Squashes, # b, @ ;
alted, 12 @ 17 Hubbard do, # b, # disparded, 28 # 30 Beans, white, peck, 75 gfl. willy.—

milly.—

milly.

cure of Diphtheria, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore oat, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, and all kindred complaints. five years has this article been before the people, and the verdict returned from every quarter, by the consumers of the half million bottles that have been sold within that time, is, that "It Always Cures." Read the following, which is only specimen of the many letters we are daily receiving:

eneral prejudice against proprietary (or patent) medicines, I vas induced to buy two bottles of the American Life Drops through the high recommendation of them by a friend, as always curing Diphtheria. Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchi Drops, before calling a physician. By using the Drops ac cording to direction, he was soon relieved and the disease en-tirely broken up. I let a friend suffering with Rheumatism have one of the bottles. He says the Life Drops gave immediate relief, and are the best medicine he ever used. A family near him, suffering from Colds and Ulcerated Sore Throat sed some of his, and were cured in a short time. Since the I let my brother, a physician, have part of mine, and with which he cured a bad case of Diphtheria. He is constrained

to acknowledge that they are valuable. "Truly yours, The Life Drops are carefully prepared by ORRIN SKINNER & Co., Sole Proprietors, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,

And sold by all Druggists. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., REED, CUTLER & CO., RUSS ROS. & BIRD, Boston, Mass., General Agents.

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DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, then administered in its purity.

By Sprague's new patent process only can this thoroughly enovating agent be prepared absolutely pure, so as to be inalled with perfect success, as in every case which has as yet our treatment.

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Advice free. Office hours from 9 to 5.
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Quarterly Payments Rates on 10 Annual Life and on Endowment Policies, a om 10 to 25 per cent. higher in the Note Companies than it he BERKSHIRE.

SURPLUS DISTRIBUTED EQUITABLY, As each member has contributed to the same. No one should desire more, and no one should be satisfied with less. The va'ue of forfeited policies are used to give to the holder, ei-ther a PAID UP POLICY or a LONGER TERM OF INSURANCE, instead of being used to swell the Dividends of other mem-

AVERAGE ANNUAL DIVIDEND 44 per cent. of the Annual Life Rate. Adding in many cases Morke THAN THE PREMIUM PAID, and on Endowment and 10 Annual Life Policies from 60 to 120 per cent, of the Annual Life Rate, being, with the reduction in

eapest and best for ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS. Why should the business of Life Insurance be an exception of Losses and Dividends are to be paid in Cash, Premiums aust first be paid in cash, Without claiming advantages that may not also be attained by others, we do claim for the BERKSHIRE LIFE INSUR ANCE COMPANY, A careful selection of risks; An economy of management; A prudent investment of funds, (at as my of management; A prudent investment of runns, (at a high rates of Interest as are consistent with safety and imme diate availability); Prompt settlement of claims and equitable tion of surplus unsurpassed by any Company, and co

and persons contemplating Life or Eudowment Insurance are invited to correspond with the Company or any of it THOS. F. PLUNKET, President BENJ. CHICKERING, Secretary, Treasurer and Actuary JACOB L. GREENE, Assistant Secretary.

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THE NEW MAGAZINE. Fresh, Bright, Instruc L tive and entertaining.
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Stroome Street, New York, take pleasure in announcing tumediate issue of the initial number of THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE, FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, to be edited by Horace E. Scudder and the defending the detailed by Horace E. Scudder monthly, commencing with January, 1807. The purpose of the Riverside Magazine will be to satisfy the tastes of the younger public with lastructive and entertaining reading matter, attractively illustrated by competent artists. In the contributions regard will be had rather to the merit of the articles than to the previous reputation of the authors, and all sections of the country will be fully represented.

represented.

History in its more popular forms, will occupy a prominent place, and as appertaining to this, Narratives of Travel, Adventures in various Countries, Manners and Customs of different Nations, and such Biographical Sketches as will interest and profit the young, while the different departments of Natural History and Science will receive their due share of attention. tion.

With each successive month the varied work, amusements and pleasures of in-door and out door life will be portrayed, and the interest of the youthful reader constantly maintained. The Illustrations of the Magazine will attract the eyes of the youngest as well as please the older children. Mr. H. L. Stephens will furnish a full page humorous Cartoon for every number throughout the year, and with other artists will continue to give new readings to familiar themes.

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2 0 00 827 00 the Magazine for the year 1867. THE MUSICAL INSTITUTE, PROVIDENCE, R. I., offers unrivaled opportunities for obtaining a thorough Musical education.
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The School is conducted on the same plan as the Conservatories of Europe. Since its establishment it has received the warmest approval of many of our leading Musicians, and its patronage has been such that it has become the largest Music School in the United States.

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Students resule in the same stress of the supervision of the teachers, Excellent board for \$3.50 per week. Tuition moderate. Excellent board for \$3.50 per week. Tuition moderate. Winter term begins Nov. 24. For catalogue and circular apply to E. TOURJEE, TOURJEE, Nov. 7 HARD RUBBER TRUSS. Superior to all others Spring covered with Vulcanized Rubber. Does not run hafe or smell. Light, clean, durable, comfortable. Helps, n urts the patient. Not affected by perspiration, can be use n bathing, easily adjusted, requires no straps. Recommende by the best physicians and surgeons. Thousands have bee old in the last six years. Call and see. Pamphlets free. Address "NEW ENGLAND FARD RUBBER TRUSS Co ANY," 13 School Street, Boston.

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ness, and Spasms, and induces regular action of the bou No preparation for Nervous Diseases ever sold so stead! or met with such universal approval. For Fits, Sleeplessner Loss of Energy, Peculiar Female Weaknesses and Irregula ow in the train of nervous diseases, Dodd's Nervine is the sest remedy known to science. Sold by all Druggists. Price

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James S. Amory.
M. GIBBENS, Secret WM. W. MORLAND, Medical Feb 12 TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER
APERIENT is a gentle and cooling Cathartic or Pares Cures Dyspepsia, Cures Heartburn, Cures Sick Headache, SELTZER Cures Indigestion, Cures Costiveness, Cures Piles, APERIENT Cures Sour Stomac APERIENT
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medicine for Females and Children whe
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f testimonials, and as you value your
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all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine is
warranted to cure and cradicate from the system, Liver Com-, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted e Janudice in its worst forms, all Billous Diseases, and to cure Janndice in its worst forms, all Billous Diseases, and Eord Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humers of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Headaches, Dizziness, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.

KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds, Throat Distemper, Diarrham, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus of Cramps, and other similar complaints.

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STGMACH. is the discovery of the inventor of Coe's valuable Cough Bal-sam, while experimenting for his own health. It cured Cramp in the Stomach for him which had before yielded to nothing The almost daily testimony from various parts of the cou

try encourage us to believe there is no disease caused by a dis

try encourage us to believe there is no disease caused by a disordered stomach it will not speedily cure.

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Sir.—I take great pleasure in stating that after having suffered from dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. My friends know that of late years my case has been an extreme ona. I had great suffering eating any kind of food, and on an average would vomit about one third of my meals, in a sour, indigestible mars. When the severe attacks would come, I would lose all strength and be utterly helpless. Some of the attacks would be so severe that for days together I would not retain anything on my stomach save a little dry tosst and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine I ceased vomiting, gradually all soreness passed away, and flesh and strength returned, and ever since I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table. Six months have now My case was considered by all, even physicians, so marvelous, My case was considered by all, even physicians, so marvelous, and we was considered by all, even physicians, so marvelous, and the proposed of the discase. My case was considered by all, even physicians, so marvelous, and the proposed of the discase. My case was considered by all, even physicians, so marvelous, and the physicians of dyspepsia.

Late Pastor of the Beaver St. M. E. Church, Alleghany.

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Arnold, Woonsocket, R. I.

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Your obedient, &c.,

Your obedient, &c., W. E. BROWN.
This is to certify that fur several years I have suffered much with a severe nervous headache, never obtaining any perma nent relief autil I used Dr. Seth Arnold's Billions Pills, which cared me in a short time.

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WHITE PINE COMPOUND, advertised in our col-umns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medi-cinal virtues of the White Pine bark. It has been thoroughthe write of the waite fine oars. It has been morough; it tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials to its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our drug-

s now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after aving been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New ngland States, where its merits have become as well known the tree from which, in part, it derives its virt THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES

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re Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting

POLAND'S MAGIC BILIOUS POWDERS. -This Preparation is the discovery of REV. J. W. Po-LAND, formerly the Pastor of the Baptist Church in Goffstown, N. H., and a man dearly beloved by that denomination roughout New England. He was obliged to leave the pul

THE GREAT LIVER AND BILIOUS REMEDY! which completely throws in the shade all other discoveries in medicine; and it affords him much gratification that they re-ceive the unanimous approbation of all who have tested them The Magic Billous Powders are a

BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS! HEADACHE, Excellent for CONSTIPATION, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,

(We advise all who are troubled with this fearful malady to ways keep the Powders on hand ready for immediate use. 1sr .- They are the Great Specific for all Billous Affections 2D .- They are the only known remedy that will cure Liver

4TH .- The Powders are so thorough in their operation that one package will be all that the majority of those using them will require to effect a cure.

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CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP HAS PRO-What may seem almost incredible, is that many diseases hith-rto considered hopelessly incurable, are frequently cured in a few days or weeks; and we cherefully invite the investigations of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no parlel at the present day. During the past five years we have contended with obstacles

RHEUMATISM.

[ARTHRITIS], LUMBAGGO, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA. GOUT,
TIC DOLORAUX.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life
Syrup is a sovereign, it is Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated
enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronicor vicarious,
of twenty or forty vears' standing, have been cured by us.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

Purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of MercuRY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Jointa
and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce.

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,
And all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure
the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

or all Forms of Ulcerative Diseases,
Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forchead, or Scalp,
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Moth Patches upon the female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young
wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrur will correct the secretion and remove the deposit, which is
directly under the skin.

Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Language. rectly under the skin. Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Ingestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleased symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

As a General Blood-Purifying Agent the LIFE SYRUP stands intivaled by any preparation in the world.

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FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, AND KIDNEY DISEASES, Etc. om J. W. HORNER, ESQ., Parkersburg, West Virginia, Sept. 16, 1865.

ur Chrosler, which will be sent rank to any one sending their ddress, contains testimonials from the REV. GEORGE STORRS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., EDWARD M. PAREER, A.M., M.D. of New York, and any others. Price \$1.00 a bottle, or 6 for \$5.00.

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POSITIVE CURE FOR LIVER COMPLAINT! n its most aggravated form, and an immediate corrector of all

A SALLOW SKIN, DROWSINESS, DIZZINESS HEARTBURN, PALPITATION. And a most wonderful CURE AND PREVENTIVE OF FEVER AND AGUE!

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Are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science have
made the CONSTITUTION LIPE SYMUP for the benefit of all.
PURE BLOOD
Produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is
neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result: Do
not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the
reach of all.

and it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHREUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION,

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Poetry.

For Zion's Herald. 'ALL LIGHT AHEAD." The testimony of ALDEN N. ELLIS, who "crossed river" June 28th, 1866.

"Tis light ahead-'tis light for me From all of gloom the sky is free: Celestial light my soul doth cheer. Dispelling darkness, doubt and fear. And as I near Death's chilling stream, "The way doth brighter, better seem;

Life's dusky shadows all are fled, "And it is light-all light ahead." As fice the shadows of the night Before the morning's radiant light, So passes now life's night away, And yonder dawns the perfect day

For brightest morn earth e'er hath seen Is but as hour of night, I ween, To this bright glory o'er me shed, "For it is light-all light ahead." O. faithful ones, whose love doth cheer, As to the stream I draw more near, Your fondest love can do no more Than smooth my pathway to the shore But One is near, with love to save, And bear triumphant o'er the wave: Tell all the world, when life has fled, "Twas light for me-ALL LIGHT AHEAD."

"JESUS WILL CARE FOR ME." Lines suggested by the last words of the REV. ROBER: WALLACE, who died in Cincinnati, on Sunday

North Sandwich, Mass.'

" Jesus will care for me," His suffering servant said, To weeping ones who stood
Around his dying bed;
Who in that holy smile could see
How true thy Master cared for thee. This was thy living trust.

And hore thee to the sky, There in his cloudless joy to see How much he loved and cared for thee. O stricken, widowed one, To him so fondly dear, Now that thy head is gone How sad must earth appear; Submissive wait; for thou shalt see Thy husband's God will care for thee.

Children to him so dear, Whose hearts in sorrow bl Weep not in hopeless fear, For in each hour of need You too shall prove the promise true; Your father's God will care for you. Church of his changeless choice,

Thy honored messenger no more Shall cross the swelling tide, Yet let his words the comfort be, "My Lord and Master cares for me Omagh, Ireland. Edu

Literary Hotices.

The Biglow Papers. Second Series. By James Russell Lowell. 12mo. small, pp. 334. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Few of our readers will remember the first series of these papers, issued more than twenty years since, but will lose a great treat if they fail to read this volume. In a long and inconsistent introduc tion, Mr. Russell brings his great wealth of reading to bear upon the value of simplicity in style. In advocating such a style, which he very correctly pronounces "the highest outcome of culture," his inconsistency appears not less in his use of the English language, even while arguing for simplicity of diction, than in the frequent use of foreign words and phrases. Indeed the five mottoes on the very title page are quoted from Greek, French, erman, Latin and Italian authors. The most of this introduction is devoted to the work of demonstrating that the majority if not all of our supposed Americanisms come directly from the mother country, or are warranted by their derivations, instead corruption of language. The book is a compilation of those inimitable solutions of political problems. the letters of Hosea Biglow. The "bagnet pints of idees," that he speaks of, bristle all through these brief and homely treatises on our foreign re tions and home complications. The homespur rguments carry conviction by negative as well as ositive reasoning, as well as by showing the ridiculousness of opposite positions as by proving the

SERMONS ON THE MOST IMPORTANT SUBJECTS IN THE BOOK OF GOD. Rev. William Barns. 12-mo., pp. 350. Philadelphia: J. G. Miller. These eleven sermons were written and deliver by the late Rev. William Barns, of the Philadelphia Conference, without reference to publication

soundness of his own.

but have been collected by Rachel Barns, and given to the public. The book contains discourses or God, the Devil, Redemption, the Soul, the Foreknowledge of God, Sanctification, Moral Law, Calvinism, the Day of Judgment, Hell and Heaven. THE STATE OF THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD a

the Final Outbreak of Evil and Revelation Autichrist, his Destruction at the Second Coming of Christ and the Ushering in of the Millennium. By Rev. J. G. Gregory, M.A., with an Appendix by Mrs. A. P. Joliffe. Reprinted from the London dition. Philadelphia: James S. Claxton; Bos It seems to be an attempt to prophesy, and the ar

thor has endeavored to dive into the depths of bib lical prophecy: but we suspect that his specific gravity was not sufficient to carry him to the bottom. MEMOIR OF GEORGE N. BRIGGS. William C. Richards, large 12mo., pp. 452. Boston: Gould &

A life of G. N. Briggs, Governor of Massachu setts from 1844 to 1851, and another instance of what perseverance and goodness achieved, starting from nothing as regards worldly estate.

Duncan Dunbar, the Record of an Earnest Ministry, 12mo., pp. 312. New York: Sheldon & Co.; on : Graves & Young.

A sketch of the life of Rev. Duncan Dunbar, late pastor of the McDougal Street Baptist Church in New York, by Jeremiah Chaplin.

HOPE AND HAVE, and HASTE AND WASTE. Two late productions from the pen of Oliver Optic, and the 5th and 6th of the Woodville Stories. The books of Oliver Optic need no commendation: the boys and girls all know how interesting they are. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

RED LETTER DAYS IN APPLETHORPE. Gail Hamilton's last book, written for children. Bound handsome style, and published by Ticknor & Fields,

PHILBRICK'S PRIMARY UNION SPEAKER, contain ing original and selected pieces for declamation and recitation in primary schools. By John D. Philbrick, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Boston, and author of the American Union Speaker. Illustrated. Boston: Taggard & Thompson. CHAPEL GEMS. A convenient book, and filled with new music for Sabbath Schools. Root & Cady, Chicago. It also contains a page of practica suggestions on the subject.

Memoirs

For Zion's Herald. REV. JAMES HARTFORD.

Rev. James Hartford, of the East Maine Co. ference, was born in Coventry, N. H., Sept. 9th, 1821; experienced religion in Denmark, Me., in the 17th year of his age, and soon after joined the

In regard to his call to and entrance upon the work of the ministry, we extract the following from his journal: "During the year 1851 I vis ited various parts of the Western country, and it was not till I returned from these travels that I fully concluded to obey the convictions of my soul for years, and to give myself to the work of the Christian ministry. 1 commenced my itinerant life in Sept., 1852, under Rev. C. D. Pillsbury Presiding Elder of the Bangor District. My first circuit was the Upper Aroostook, known as the Aroostook Mission. Continued my travels under the same Presiding Elder the next year, and sup plied Weston and Topsfield."

Bro. Hartford joined Conference in 1854, and returned to Weston and Topsfield. He subscquently labored upon the following named charges Harmony and Athens, Dixmont and Plymouth Brownville, where his labors were blessed with a gracious revival; Knox and Montville, Searsmont, North Waldoboro', Woolwich, South Vassalboro', Bristol and Georgetown.

At the last named place he had just entered upon his second year's labors under pleasant circumstances, when death called him suddenly Aug. 8th, from labor to rest.

As a preacher Bro. H. always went to the wo assigned cheerfully and hopefully. His nature prompted him to look for the bright spots, and he seldom failed to find some, albeit, his itinerant path was quite as rough as that of any of his

Possessed of good natural abilities, he had im proved them more than most men do with the same advantages, so that he was a good theologian and a sound and instructive preacher. I was not my lot to be with him during his sickness. One who watched beside him to the last says: His sick room was a scene of triumph grace triumphing over the most intense bodily suffering. Patient and resigned he would frequently say "this is all right. O how I love Jesus, I always knew he would never forsake me; tell everybody to seek him now. I love him with all my heart." The last sentence he uttered in telligibly was in answer to the question, " Do you think you are going to die?" He said, "I am in the hands of an infinite God; I love him with all my heart; my trust is in him, and shall be to the

Bro. H. leaves a widow and two sons. They deeply mourn, yet not as those without hope. Zion mourns her fallen watchmen and their vacant places. God has called young men to fill the broken ranks. Where are they? O, Lord of L. D. WARDWELL. the harvest, where? Wiscasset, Oct. 25.

Children.

GOD SEETH YOU. Child -Mother, where is the Lord?

Mother .- In heaven, by angels high adored. Child .- Mother, the other day, When I was at my play, And was unkind, and very cross To little Stella Goss, You said, "God seeth you, my child,

Be mild, be very mild. If God's in heaven, so far away, Mother .- Come, my child, and lean upon me,

Put your little hand in mine;
Well you know how much I love you,
Every hour you have a sign.
And you love your mother, dearest,
Her, of all, you would have nearest. Should I now arise and leave you, Should I now arise and leave you, Other duties to perform, With these eyes I could not see you, Still my heart for you so warm, It would be near, would see your form, Would still with love embrace you. he love of God excels in might, His wondrous love is wondrous sight! Ie sees the whole, at once he sees, And each, from angel near his throne, To insect floating on the breeze. If this, my child, seems strange to you Remember, some things greatly true Are much too holy for our view; They are—it is enough!

For Zion's Herald.

Acatha Ernest.

HOW HE CARRIED HIS RELIGION WITH HIM One Monday morning, a number of years ago, he writer entered a coach in Dorchester to ride to the city. He was much exhausted from the labors of the previous day, and quite disinclined to enter into conversation with any occupant of the coach It was a beautiful summer morning; the garden on either hand were in their glory, and it was a delightful rest and refreshment to look out upon them, and admire their varied beauties as we rode long. A young man sat upon the same sea and exhibited a strong desire and purpose to ente into conversation. Supposing that his object was simply to while away the time; that he only wished to talk upon the ordinary topics of the day, or more probably to ask a series of Yankee questions, by which he might satisfy his curiosity as to the name and business of his companion, the write felt little interest in aiding him in the work. Indeed, he might have seemed somewhat to lack politeness of manner; for when the young man moved towards him, he crowded the more closely to the window. When his companion seemed by his motions, about to open a conversation, h gave him no encouragement, but turned more in tently to the examination of the scenery outside

But the devoted young man was not to be turned aside. Bending round in front of his reluctant fellow-traveler, with an awkward but sincere ex pression, he asked, "Do you love the Lord? What a surprise and a rebuke was this question to the minister. Squaring at once around upon his seat, he said, "I trust I do, my young friend, and I am sorry that a preacher of the gospel has given

you so much trouble to find this out." A pleasant smile broke over the young man's face, as if he had fallen upon an angel unawares. "I have just got religion," said he, "down upon the Cape. I am going down East to see my friends, and I thought I would take my religion with me." "A very good resolution," said the minister, "and if you keep it as long as you live, God only knows how much good you may accom

He was soon engaged in the same work with lady sitting upon the next seat. He learned that she was a member of the church, but had lost her peace of mind, and had neglected her religious duties. Before we reached the city the lady was in tears, and promised to renew her vows, and

commence once more to live a Christian life. What a power for good that young man mus have been, if he continued faithfully to carry out the spirit of his resolution! If we carry our religion with us, we shall always affect others powerfully, although we may be unconscious of it ourselves; and on the other hand, if we place it aside temporarily, its absence will be felt, and the consequences for evil may be beyond our power to

This last summer the writer was sailing down

the Connecticut in the river steamer, upon a lovely night in July. A very pleasant company was with him; and far into the evening we sat conversing together upon the open deck. One of the company had traveled in Ireland, and had an unequaled skill in telling a good story. His tour had given him a large fund of these. He told them in character, reciting the Irish bulls with such a natural brogue and action that we were convulsed with laughter. As a bishop of our church had been one of the party during the Irish tour, and was spoken of by his official designation, our relation to a Protestant Christian church could not be doubted. Suddenly, amid the merriment of the hour, two Irish women rose up, and passing hastily by us, one of them broke forth with much feeling, "Pretty Christians you are, to talk in this way about others!" This impertinent but partially deserved rebuke created silence for quite a space, and thoughtfulness, certainly, in the minds

of some of the company.

The mirth had been innocent, the stories harmless in themselves, but the impression left upon the minds of the strange listeners was not happy. Wherever we move there are those near us

over whom our involuntary influence will be powerful. In all our social enjoyment it becomes us to take our religion with us. They brought forth their sick in the days of the apostles, that the shadow of Peter might fall upon them and heal them. Happy for us and all around us if the shadow we cast upon others, as we pass along, is B. K. P. saving!

A courteous wag, in the excess of his politeness, never swallowed an oyster without saying, "Good

CHARLEY HOWARD'S SECOND VERSE. Mother, said Charley, the next Monday morn ing, "I think the verse you gave me last week lped to make me a better boy. Will you pleas give me another verse for this week?" Yes, dear, said Mrs. Howard, "I will give yo

grievous words stir up anger.' Can you remembe "I will try," said Charley; and then added in

lower tone, "You know I do not trust to my own strength, mother, dear." "You will always have strength for every duty

my dear child," said Mrs. Howard, "if you only go to your heavenly Father for it." Charley gave his mother some evergreens that he had dug from under the snow for her, and the started for school.

Nothing happened that day in particular to re nind him of his verse; but the next day, as he was going to school, he went along swinging hi bag of books, not noticing a man who was trying to mount a young horse near where he was pas ing; the horse saw the bag, and springing from the man darted down the street. The man turned angrily to Charley, "What did you frighten my horse for? you deserve to be horse-whipped this

Charley felt vexed for an instant, but then h hought of the "soft answer," and turning to the man he said, "I am very sorry I frightened your norse, sir: I did not intend to:" and then seeing that the man was lame he added, "I will catch him for you, sir."

minute."

Charley found him a short distance down street very contentedly looking in at a barn door. He soon led him back to the man, who had entirely recovered his temper, and gave Charley a coup

Before he reached school he had occasion to tr his verse again, for just as he was going into th school-yard gate one of the large girls passed i before him. As he turned to shut the gate h stepped on her dress and started it from the waist The young lady was very indignant. "Charle Howard, you are a little plague," she said; "se there, how you have torn my new dress."

Charley had it in his mind to tell her she ha

no business to wear such a long dress unde everybody's feet, but he thought those would be "grievous words," that would only stir up more anger; so he kindly said, "I did not notice I was so near you, Emily; I hope I have not injured your dress; here are some pins to catch it up

Emily could not resist Charley's pleasant words his "soft answer," and her frown turned into a smile as she said, "I don't so much blame you after all, Charley, my dress is altogether too long". Charley gave her one of his apples, and they went very happily into school together; when per haps if he had said what he first thought of, they might have felt unkindly towards each other for Friday evening all the school went out skating

on a large pond back of Charley's father's. A boy was there who was very proud of his skating Charley got to skating so fast he could not sto himself. He saw he was going to run over thi boy, whose name was Frank Goodwin, so he pu out his arms so that when they both fell. Frank came down quite easily, but was very angry." "There," said he to Charley, "you did it on

ourpose, you know you did, just because you can not skate as well as I can; there, take that for your impudence you tumble heels," and he aime smart blow at Charley. Charley evaded it, and his first thought was to

strike back, but his conscience whispered, "Give him a soft answer Charley." Charley looked at Frank for a moment, and then said, "Do you honestly think. Frank, that I intended to throw you down! Didn't I, when I saw we were going to fall, plan it so that you should come on top of me! I don't think you are hurt much, but I have sprained my ankle quite badly."

asked Charley to forgive him; they went up to the house together, where Charley bathed his ankle in arnica, and they were ever afterwards fast friends.

answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger," and you will make those around you happy, and will know you are doing what is pleasing in the sight of your heavenly Father.

A DONKEY TEACHING PHILOSOPHY. "Who'd be a donkey?" said a smart looking

norse that was grazing in a meadow, under the nedge of which a heavily-laden donkey was pick ing up a thistle.
"Who'd be a donkey?" said a cow in the op posite meadow, looking at him through the gate.
"Who'd be a donkey?" said an elderly gentleman, dressed in black, walking in a reflecting

anner up the road, his arms crossed behind 1 ack, and his stick under his arm. "Friends," said the donkey, with a very lor piece of bramble hanging from his mouth, piece of bramble hanging from his mouth, "you'll excuse my speaking while I'm eating, which is not polite; but in order to set your benevolent hearts at rest, I beg to assure you that I'd be a donkey."

"Well," said the horse, "there's no accounting for tastes. I wouldn't. Do you mean to say that you prefer your ragged pasture out there to m delicious fare in here?" "I never tasted yours," said the donkey, " mine

s very pleasant. s very pleasant."
"Do you mean to say, friend," asked the cow,
"that you prefer carrying that heavy load to living at ease as I do?"
"I never lived at ease; I am used to my burles," each the donker.

"I should think, my poor fellow," said the gen eman, "you would be glad to change place even with your master, vagabond that he is. You would certainly escape beating and starvation. I see the marks on your poor head where his blows

have been, and your ribs plainly tell what you ordinary fare is."

"Sir," said the donkey, "I am greatly obliged to you for your pity, but I assure you it is misplaced; my master is more of a brute than I am, both when he gets intoxicated and when he beats me. I don't like beating, especially about the head; but it is a part of my lot to bear it, and when the pain is past I forget it. As to starving, there are degrees in starvation; I am many points from the bottom of the scale, as you may see from the delicate piece of bramble I was finishing when you spoke. I believe my master, who cannot discove head of the scale of the

when you spoke. I believe my master, who can not dine on a hedge, more frequently suffers from hunger than I do."
"Well, my friend," said the gentleman, "you philosophy is great; but that burden must be much for you; it is twice too heavy for you." 'It is heavy, sir; but who is without a burden

You, sir, for instance—pardon me; not for world of thistles would I bring you on a par with a pool donkey—you are, as I should judge, the clergy man of this parish?" Yes," said the gentleman. "And you have a family? "Yes: six children." "And servants, of course?"

"Yes; three. "Yes; three."
"Dear me!" said the donkey. "Sir, excuse me again; but what is my burden to yours? A parish, six children and three servants?" "O, but my cares are such that I am consti to bear them "Just so, sir," said the donkey; and my bu

den fits my back. The truth is, sir, I believe, and I would recommend you—once more excuse me— to put into your next sermon, that half of our wants are created; half, and more than half of our miseries are imaginary; half, and more than half of our blessings are lost for want of seeing them. I learned this from my mother, who was a very sensible donkey, and my experience of life has shown me its truth. With neither of my friends over the hedges would I change place, scornful as they look while I say it. As for you, sir, let me tell you that a thunder storm, which will not soil my old gray coat, will spoil your new black one; and I advise you to run for it while I dead to the story of the story

Bessie Lawson had a quick eye to note and elicate taste to appreciate the many beauties which surrounded her country home. They were little matters, it is true, which ordinary observer would pass by without a thought, but they gave would pass by without a thought, but they gave her pleasure, and what was even more important, helped to refine and improve her heart and mind. She was walking in the garden one morning with cousin Mary, when she stopped to examine

this one: 'A soft answer turneth away wrath, bu

"If you would press them neatly between the leaves of some old book, and then fasten them on the pages of a blank book made for the purpose, they would preserve their beautiful forms and much of their rich color. We will begin such work to-day, if you like, and I will help you while

Bessie was delighted with the proposal, and Bessie was delighted with the proposal, and soon had the requisite book for pressing the leaves. They made a fine collection that afternoon, and Mary showed the little girl how to place them smoothly and carefully on the pages, leaving always half a dozen leaves or more of the book between them, so all the moisture might be absorbed. The book was pretty well filled before sundown, and then they began to look about forsome suitable weight to lay upon it.

"At boarding school we used to put the books of preserved flowers under one of the bed-posts. I wonder if we could raise the edge of this wardrobe a little. It would press leaves finely if we

robe a little. It would press leaves finely if we sould slip it under there."

The experiment proved successful, and then the attention of the two was turned to the preparation of a suitable book in which to place their speci-

of a suitable book in which to place their specimens. Mary was very full of expedients, so she procured a few sheets of nice buff wrapping paper, and folded them until they were about the right size; then she cut them neatly with her paper folder. Then every five or six pages, she folded up a leaf into very narrow leaves, and stitched all together on the back, the back being quite thick, but the edges thin. She explained to her little cousin that when the book was pasted full, it would be about even like any book.

When the leaves were perfectly dry, Mary showed her how to paste them on by touching a little very thick gum arabic water to the backs of them and then laying them carefully on the paper; she also showed her how to arrange them on the page so they would have the prettiest effect.

page so they would have the prettiest effect.

The young girl entered into the work with the deepest enjoyment, and readily learned the names of the different forms of leaves from the botany. There were written below the leaf, also, the tree or plant to which it belonged; she had some pages for only fruit tree leaves, the peach, apple, pear, plum, cherry, currant, etc., another for the various hrubs she could get, such as the snow drift, snow ball, rose bush and lilac. Then she made excursions to the woods, and brought back treasures of oak, and ash, and elm, and all the more common forest trees to enrich the pages of her little herba-

The evergreens made a beautiful page by thems lves, with a little training vine of the pigeon berry, running around for a border. But the barks and ferns were the most graceful of all, and

were very neatly preserved.

Bessie's first attempts had been so successful that she persevered in the delightful amusement, and by improving leisure moments became quite a proficient in the science of botany, filling many erbariums as she grew older, with fine clarified specimens of plants and flowers. She was always grateful to cousin Mary for giving her the first lessons in the delightful art, which afterwards est and enjoyment.

This is a simple and most delightful recreation

quite within the means of any who have the taste and patience to put it to practice.—Working

A little boy asked his mother, "How am I to be

saved, mother?" "By coming to Jesus." "But I have heard that I must be good, or else God will not save me," rejoined the boy. "My boy, Jesus died to save the bad, not the good. It is your badness, not your goodness, you must carry to Jesus." "That is good news," cried the boy. "How cruel it was to tell me God would have "Yes, it was. You can't be good until you carry your badness to Jesus." Then the little boy carried his badness to Jesus, and was made good through faith in Jesus' blood.

For Zion's Herald. ENIGMAS. No. 43.

I am composed of 65 letters. My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 is an adjective in the compara tive degree. My 7, 8 is a neuter verb and the same as my 32,

Ny 9, 10, 11, 12 is a loud noise.

My 13, 14, 15, 16 was a cruel emperor My 17 is a consonant.

My 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 are plants. My 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 is an adverb of place. My 28, 29, 30, 31 is what God is,

My 32, 33, 34, 35 are the first four letters of a di vision of land. My 36, 37, 37 is a girl's name. My 38, 39 is a conjunction.

My 39, 40 is an abreviation My 41, 42, 43 is the whole. My 44, 45 is a nickname. My 46, 47 is an animal.

My 48, 49, 50 is a conjunction My 51, 52, 53 is an article of clothing. My 54, 55, 56 is a color.

My 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 is an adverb. My 62, 63, 64, 65 is a prepositon. My whole is a verse in Proverbs. Kennebunk, Me.

FLORA F. ANSWER TO ENIGMA NO. 42. "Fifth wheel of a coach."

Biographical.

ELLA E. USHER, daughter of Abijah Usher, died in Hollis, Aug. 29th, aged 15 years. Sister Ella embraced religion some two years since, and gave good evidence of her acceptance with God. She suffered much affliction, her sickness confining her red much affliction, her sickness confining he for nine months to her home. Some of that time she desired to get well, that she might live longer with her friends on earth; but by the power of grace she overcame earth's charms, and passed eacefully away. Her last hours were spent in p tient waiting for her passport to glory. She ha left a large circle of friends who mourn her loss. South Standish, Oct. 17th. N. CRITCHETT.

WM. LAMPSON died in Lubee, aged 55 years. Bro. Lampson experienced religion during a revival in this place the last winter, and joined the class, of which he remained a worthy and active member until death. A leading trait in his Christian character was his deep humility and sense of unworthiness. Though he felt that God had forgiven him for the years he had spent in sin and neglect, he could not seem to forgive himself for so long slighting offered mercy. Though not long a professor of religion, he worshiped God in spirit professor of religion, he worshiped God in spiri and in truth. He was a lover of the class. A who knew him loved him. He has left a wife an three sons, who mourn.

T. R. CUSHMAN, of New Bedford, fell asleep Jesus, Oct. 7th, aged 52 years. Some years ago he gave his heart to the Lord, and became a member of the Pleasant Street Church. His life was consistent with his profession as a disciple of Christ. He was a good man, an affectionate husband, and an indulgent father. He loved the church of his choice, and by his death we have lost a valuable city one of her best citizens; busin.

L. B. BATES. our loss is his gain.

MRS. MARY PHILIPS WILSHIRE died in Genese Ill., Sept. 30th. Mother Wilshire was born in England, April 21st, 1788; was married in 1809, to Mr. Samuel Wilshire, and came to the United States in 1812: She had been a Methodist more than fifty years, and was a most exemplary Christian. Her distinguishing characteristics were benevolence and charity. Ever ready to help the needy and minister to the suffering, and always disposed to put the most favorable construction upon the word and actions of everybody. In Bloomfield, Canaai and Waterville, in the State of Maine and in Gene see, Ill., she will be long remembered for her simple, earnest piety. For three or four days before her death she was scarcely conscious, consequently left no dying testimony; but she has left the testimony of a devoted life.

H. RITCHIE.

Hannah E. P. Hillman, wife of Rev. Thomas Hillman, of the Maine Conference, died at Mechanic Falls, Sept. 1, aged 51 years. In youth she gave her heart to God and united with the M. E. Church, of which she remained an acceptable member until death. Sister Hillman was conscientious in regard to the claims of the gospel, and while in health was an active Christian. She shared in the blessings and sacrifices of the itinerant life with her companion until by his failing health he was compelled to leave the work of a traveling preacher. In that leave the work of a traveling preacher. In tha relation she was active, and her devout prayer was heard at the altar for penitent sinners. For the last few years her health was failing so that she has been able to attend public worship but a few times. She was one of the most devoted mothers, caring well for her household, and especially for the religious training of her children, entering her closet for prayer with them daily. Her last sick-

some beautiful green leaves which were shining with dew drops.

"Do you know, Mary, I think sometimes the green leaves are as beautiful as the flowers. I am so sorry when they are gone."

"Why do you not try to preserve some, then you can enjoy their beauty all the year."

"Preserve them, Mary? How can I? They soon wither and lose all their beauty."

"If you would press them, neatly between the content of the source of the content of the friends by the hand, and had invited each one to meet her in heaven, she requested singing and prayers, and as they sang "My heavenly home is bright and fair," she shouted "Glory Hallelujah;" and in an ecstacy of joy she passed on to her glorious home. She has left a companion, two precious children, and a large circle of friends to mourn her beauce.

WM. H. FOSTER.

Mechanic Falls, Oct. 20th. MARY PREBLE died in Whitefield, Me., Sept. 21 Mary Preble died in Whiteheid, Me., Sept. 21, aged 78 years and 6 months. Her sickness deprived her of reason for much of the time during the last two months of her life; but when her faculties were complete she was ready to witness for Jesus. Though we love to hear a testimony for Christ in the last hour, yet we are more pleased to know that she lived a Christian life for years while reached they neighbory testify that she was a

son lasted. Her neighbors testify that she was a consistent Christian and a peace-maker. She had two sons in the army for the Union. East Pittston, Me., Oct. 18. P. ROWELL.

JOSIAH M. COLE died in Eastham, Mass., Sept 6th, aged 36 years. He was converted at the cam neeting held in this town seven or eight years ago During a protracted illness, his mind was calm an peaceful, trusting in the Lord. A few hours be peacerul, trusting in the Lord. A few hours before he died, to one who expressed sorrow at finding him so low, he said, "Don't be sorry for me." We trust he has gone to be with Christ; knowing, that for those who believe on him, to be absent from the body is to be present with the Lord.

Eastham, Oct. 22. WILLIAMS ALDEN died in Winthrop, Me., Sept WILLIAMS ALDEN died in Winthrop, Me., Sept. 24th, aged 59 years. Bro. A. was converted to God thirty-five years ago, and connected himself with the Calvinistic Baptist Church, from which he subsequently withdrew. He removed to Winthrop about twenty years since, during which period he has worshiped with the Methodist Church, whenever the state of his health would permit. He was read a Calvinist. Whilst remarkably free from that t a Calvinist. Whilst remarkably free from the itterness of spirit which too often accompanie otterness of spirit which too often accompanies theological discussion, he was deeply grieved, that upon God should be thrown the fault of human transgression; and frequently and earnestly would be advocate the Bible truth, that "Christ died for he advocate the Bible truth, that "Christ died for all;" and that all are graciously made capable of availing themselves of the benefit of his death. He never doubted the genuineness of his conversion; and his neighbors, many of whom subscribe to religious dogmas which he deemed unscriptural, were compelled to admit, that in depth of plety, and practical consistency, he delighfully illustrated the beauty and value of the religion which he professed. He suffered much, but the grace of God was sufficient. In almost his last moments he expressed an ardent desire for the salvation of his sed an ardent desire for the salvation of h elghbors; and among his latest utterances were This is not my home"—"Come, Lord Jesus." Winthrop, Me., Oct. 20th.

GEO. PIERCE, Eso. died in Southport, Me., Aus 27th, aged 77 years, 6 months. He has been a res dent of this town many years, as one of its mo active and industrious citizens. He was a man great energy and firmness of character. He was converted in 1830, under the labors of Rev. E. E converted in 1830, under the labors of Rev. E. B. Fletcher, and was a constant attendant upon the means of grace, and an active member of the churcitil prevented by the infirmities of old age. His house was a home for the timerant for many years and his family has been a great help in the support of the support of the support is the family has been a great help in the faith that the family has been a great help in the support of the support is the family in the faith. f the gospel in this town. He died in the g his trust in God, and hope of heave leaves a widow and ten children to mourn the this being the first death that has occurred this large family.

I. P. R. Southport, Oct. 12th.

MRS. SARAH T. H. BRIGHAM died in Chicope Mrs. SARAR T. H. BRIGHAM died in Chicopee, Mass., recently, of heart disease, aged 72 years, widow of Dea. Moses Brigham, and daughter of the late Samuel Huse, of Newburyport. Seldom has one left earth with so pure a record. In all the varied relations and conditions in life she was the same faithful friend, the active, decided, cheerful Christian. For nearly forty years she was a mem-Christian. For nearly forty years she was a men ber of the M. E. Church, always loving its ordinar ber of the M. E. Church, always loving its ordinan-ces and promoting its success. Her delight was in doing good, especially to the friends of God, for his sake. Her charities knew no sectarian bounds. Many will rise up and call her blessed. She pos-sessed a strong, cultivated mind, sanctified by di-vine grace. Her last ten days on earth were of in-tense physical suffering, but a perfect exhibition of triumphant faith. Her mental powers were clear to the end, as in early life. B. OTHEMAN.

TIMOTHY WATERHOUSE died in Poland, Maine, Sept. 8th, aged over 80 years. This dear father in the church of Christ was greatly beloved, and has passed on to the enjoyment of a glorious reward. He has long been a highly esteemed and worthy member of the M. E. Church. He was loved by all, disrespected by none. Father Waterhouse was disrespected by none. Father Waterhouse was very modest and unassuming, and yet we regarded him as a man of most excellent influence, whose talked but little. He said, however, to the writer that Christ was his strong tower. He gave to all the assurance that he had not only lived, but was ready to die in the enjoyment of a good hope of eternal felicity. His aged companion waits in the Lord for her final call to meet Christ and loved ones gone on before.

died in Lubec, Me., aged 68 years. She was a lover of the doctrines of the M. E. Church, of which she has been a worthy member for many years. Sh exemplified in her life the power of religion to sus tain in a protracted illness which terminated in consumption. Her sufferings were borne with Christian fortitude. She was deprived of many of the means of grace the few last years of her life; still we always found her quiet and peaceful at her some we always found ner quiet and peacetal at her home; and now life's toils and journey are ended, and her soul endowed and equipped by grace through faith has entered upon the heavenly enjoy-ments of those who keep God's commandments, and are faithful unto death. She has left an aged companion and several children who me

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